THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 4TH DECEMBER.

THE NATIVE PRESS of Bombay gives a hearty welcome to Sir Richard Temple. The *Samachar* says:

"The nomination is a very suitable one, and although Sir Richard is not painted as faultless, his very failings are described as erring on the side of virtue. The present Government of this Presidency is too lax, it is affirmed, to meet the requirements of the post. Sir Richard is just the man, to infuse life and vigour into an administration notably devoid of these qualities. He is not the man to allow his counsellors to usurp authority over him, nor has he shown much patience under public criticism. But better that he should be sensitive on these points than callous and indifferent to public censure or official remonstrance."

The *Rast Goftar* has the following:

"If, as the telegraph announces, Sir Richard Temple's appointment to Bombay is a fact, we have no reason whatever to regret the choice of the Home Government. Time was when we used to be blessed with the rule of nominees fresh from home, but within the last decade or so, we have witnessed the sad result of deviations from that wholesome principle. Sir Richard Temple will compare very favourably with Sir Bartle Frere, when his administrative experience in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bengal is taken into account, an experience which extends, so to speak, over a life-time." Equal to Sir Bartle Frere in his regard and sympathy for natives, and not inferior to him in energy and vigour, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is decidedly the best man that could be chosen to succeed Sir Philip Hodehouse."

The *Indu Prokash* says:

The never-failing energy, which Sir R. Temple is known to possess, will serve to make him an acceptable Ruler. We have no doubt that he will infuse new life and vigor into our humdrum system. From a native point of view, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the selection, either. The *Hindoo Patriot* in one of its recent issues said that whatever the enemies of Sir R. Temple may say to the contrary, he is a true friend of the natives of this country. Under these circumstances, we gladly await the arrival of Sir Richard Temple to take up the reins of the Government of this Presidency.

ACCORDING to a London correspondent Mr. Charles, the famous fishmonger of Arabella Row, died the other day worth £500,000, and he mentions another fishmonger at Richmond who died March last worth £150,000. Such fortunes, says the writer, suggest a perfectly appalling system of overcharging. But we do not hear of the London Corporation going into fits to put down the high prices charged by provision-sellers. In Calcutta, the Municipality spent about 15 lacs of rupees upon a new market in order to bring the butchers and vegetable venders under control.

THE TWO ORIENTAL guests of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are about to return to India, we mean Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, brother-in-law of the reigning Ameer of Afghanistan, and Sirdar Anuph Singh, a gallant Sikh, the fame of whose valour during the Mutiny had filled the country. To both these distinguished visitors the Queen has presented a portrait of herself in a handsome gold frame, with the inscription, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." The Princess Beatrice has also presented each of them with a portrait of herself. Captain Armstrong, editor of the *Globe*, has presented a sword of honour to Afzul Khan in acknowledgment of the Sirdar's gallantry in saving his life in action during the Mutiny. Both these Oriental visitors have been most impressed with the stately splendour and the invariable courtesy they met with during their sojourn. They have obtained permission of Her Majesty to have a body of picked native troopers added to the Household Brigade, to be relieved every three years by fresh men from India.

MORE HONOR has been gained by Indian Medical students in England. Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, of Bombay, has passed successfully the examination of the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. Umes Chunder Mookerjee has received the degrees of M. B. and C. M. in the University of Glasgow and was first out of 200 students; and lastly, Mr. M. D. Makuna has been appointed assistant-surgeon to the small-pox hospital at Clapham.

TWO OF THE HIGHEST LAW functionaries of Turkey it is stated were implicated in the conspiracy against the Ministers. The Kazi-asker, the Lord Chief Justice of Turkey, and an Ulema of the highest standing, the tutor of Prince Izzedin, have been detected and transported to Rhodes. This is not a hopeful sign for the success of Midhat's projects of reform.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has a remarkable article entitled "Indian Gentlemen." We give a few extracts from it:

"If it were possible to get at the inner feeling of the natives—a very difficult matter—we doubt whether the attitude of the better classes towards our rule would not be found to incline rather towards latent hostility than to loyal acceptance. This may not be the case, perhaps, within a certain radius from the Presidency capitals and other great centres of European life, where the native gentry can generally manage to find some employment, either commercial or municipal. These are, however, the exceptions, the general rule being that a native gentleman finds no path open to distinction. We do not of course intend this to apply to such princes and chieftains as still possess sovereign rights within their respective territories They have plenty to do, and they would but do it, in reforming the administration of their several states, and in securing equal rights to all classes of their subjects. Very different is the lot of the Hindoo or Mussulman of good lineage, fair education and modest means, who finds his ambition "cabin'd crib'd confind" at every turn by that inexorable fate, the British raj. If he enters the army, the profession to which his forefathers have belonged from time immemorial, it is with the knowledge that only certain subordinate grades are open to natives, be their merits what they may. He may rise to be a subadar or russaldar, but beyond that there is no climbing for his feet. Nor is this the worst of the prospect. Serve as long as he may—twenty, thirty, forty years—he will still remain subordinate to all the European officers of his regiment, even to the boardless subaltern who has just joined. As for the higher prizes of the profession, such as the command of a regiment, a brigadiership, or a divisional command, he knows them to be as absolutely cut off from his ambition as if they were appointments in an army of the moon. These and all other good things Sahiba reserve for themselves; a native gentleman must limit his aspirations to a rank which carries with it little pay and less authority.

The same sort of barrier exists in the Civil Service. In the uncovenanted branch there are plenty of minor posts open to natives, and not a few thus find employment. But the applicants are, for the most part, men of no birth or position, the higher classes considering such employment derogatory. And well they may, seeing how uncovenanted civil servants are looked down upon by Anglo-Indian society. Before now a member of the higher branch has declined to dine at the house of a friend, because an uncovenanted brother had also been invited! Is it likely, then, that men full of ancestral pride, and eager for distinction, would care to accept so humiliating a position?

These two professions being thus virtually closed to the native gentry, their ambition finds no legitimate field for employment. Hence the prevalence among them of feelings which, while scarcely disloyal to our rule, cannot be considered loyal. The more intelligent of the class admit freely enough that India, in the aggregate, enjoys a much higher degree of happiness and prosperity than when it was governed by native dynasties. They will even acknowledge that the overthrow of the British raj would probably plunge the land once more into anarchy and desolation. In spite, however, of these general concessions, they individually feel a sense of being crushed out of their proper sphere, and, in many cases, this begets a tacit resentment. Hence, vague dreams of an India possessed by some other European nation which would follow the example of the native dynasties by throwing open the highest appointments to indigenous merit; hence, also, a dangerous readiness to listen to every rumour, however wild which points towards change. Eyes are covertly directed northwards, and quick ears readily drink in the latest *on dits* from Central Asia. This half longing watchfulness does not proceed from any love for Russian rule in itself. Probably there never was a time, since the British conquest of India, when the natives were less inclined to welcome the legions of the White Czar. Recent proceedings of the great Northern Power in the Khanates have thoroughly dispelled whatever illusions formerly prevailed in Hindustan as to be benefits likely to accrue from a Muscovite invasion. Nevertheless, there exists a general feeling among the unemployed higher classes that some good might result to them individually if England were called upon to defend her Eastern empire against the only foe capable of ever threatening it in earnest. In such an event, what more likely than their own employment to resist the invader, with consequent opportunities for distinction? After a long continuance of calms, skippers of sailing ships often pray for any sort of a wind, favourable or adverse, strong or gentle, which may take them out of the "doldrums;" this corresponds with the sort of uneasy longing with which native gentlemen now turn their eyes towards the Hindoo Koosh. They do not desire to see the State wrecked; on the contrary, they are ready to lend their best assistance in preventing that calamity. But if a storm comes, opportunities are nearly sure to arise which will give them the long-wished-for chance of distinguishing themselves before the eyes of the captain.

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

MR. SCHUYLER'S new book on Russian Turkisthan, Khokand, Bokhara, and Kuldja, shews that Russia is not strong as a civilizing power among a foreign nation. There are many good points in their Government, in the theory of it at least. The Steppe Commission, Mr. Schuyler says, which elaborated the project of 1867, worked honestly to discover the needs of the country, and drew up their report in the interest both of Russia and of the natives, for the purpose of giving to the region a fairly good Government. There is less exclusiveness in their social treatment of the natives than prevails among the Anglo-Indian officials, and their toleration of the Mahomedan religion leaves nothing to be desired. Theoretically, also, they have given the natives a form of elective institutions. But the good intentions of the scheme of Government are of little value in practice. The Russian officials have not the courage or the honesty to carry it out. This is an example of how it works practically:

What was intended to be a real advantage to the natives, in all wing them to have a certain voice in the management of their affairs and in enabling them to express to the Russians the wishes of the population, and to explain their own customs and traditionary observances, degenerated into a mere farce. If the population chose as their representatives men of great popularity, and who previously had exercised considerable influence in the country, these elections were viewed with distrust, as showing the fanatical spirit of the people, and were frequently set aside. It was always easy for the Russian authorities to insist upon the election of anyone they wished. The result has been that many persons refuse to allow themselves to be elected, and even abstain from voting, so that the members of the Provincial Regencies are, in fact, named by the Russian officials, and serve merely as their tools.

With regard to the judges, the power of the Russian Government to appoint Kazis is admitted even by Mussulman law. Under the Mussulman rule the Kazis had always been appointed by the chief of the State, and their appointment by the Russian authorities would only have been the carrying out of an old custom. In practice either bad and weak men are chosen, because they are able to secure Russian influence, and perhaps enjoy a certain popularity amongst the natives, or men are chosen who were Kazis under the Mussulman rule, and are able to get into their hands an amount of power and influence which render them objects of suspicion to the Russian authorities. The first case is equally bad, for the decisions of inefficient and corrupt judges in the end necessarily caused distrust and complaint, and the Russians are obliged to interfere either to quash the decisions or to insist upon their being carried out, which excites discontent under the Russian rule. The interference of the Russians in these affairs has sometimes been very injudicious. For instance, lately, Azim Kazi, of the Bishagatch ward of Tashkent, who had a very bad reputation amongst the natives, was not re-elected, in spite of the support given to him by the Russian authorities. But, as the successful candidate was accused of being a fanatic, his election was quashed, and the choice of Azim was rendered obligatory—the people were simply ordered to elect him.

Such facts betray the incompetence of Russia as a civilising power, and the following is not more hopeful:

"No matter what institutions the Russians may introduce into Central Asia, it would seem hopeless to expect anything like good government until either the character of the officials is changed or they are submitted to a stricter discipline and inspection. It seems almost impossible for a Russian administrator to conceive of such a thing as legality. They are strict in observing the forms of law so long as they relate merely to modes of procedure and to the filing and signature of papers but overstep it at once the moment it seems easier or more convenient for them to do so. I am not now referring only to officials in Turkistan; how to confine the administration within the strict limits of legality is a subject which has exercised many statesmen and political students in European Russia. It seems to be a principle firmly implanted in their official breasts that law and respect for law are very good things for ordinary every-day life, but that the moment a circumstance arises, which in the opinion of the official most nearly concerned, is exceptional, law is no longer practicable, but that what he calls administrative methods must be employed. To those who have been brought up to respect the law, this constant overstepping and transgression of legality seems scarcely conceivable. On the Central Asiatic, who of course has no idea of what Russian law is or in what way it is transgressed, the arbitrary action of the officials produces a similar and yet different effect. This arbitrary action and these administrative methods are seldom alike in two adjoining districts, and a native can hardly help regarding the whole system as an irresponsible tyranny of the worst sort."

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Oudh notifies the following public holidays to be observed in that province:

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS	Days.	HINDU HOLIDAYS.	
From 1st to 8th January	8	Basant Panchmi, 19th January	1
Ash Wednesday, 14th February	1	Sheoratri, 12th February	1
Good Friday, 30th March	1	Holi, 28th February	1
Queen's Birthday, 24th May	1	Baisakhi 13th April	1
Christmas Vacation, from 25th to 31st December	7	Salono, 23rd August	1
		Janam Ashtmi, 31st August	1
		Dasahra, 13th, 14th 15th and 16th October	4
	18	Dewali, 4th November	1
MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.			11
Ashra Moharram, 24th, 25th and 26th January	3	GENERAL HOLIDAYS.	
Bara Wafat, 28th March	1	For English and Native Officers, when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.	
Id-ul-Fitar, 9th October	1		
Id-ul Zuha, 16th December	1		
	6		

So the Christians in Oudh are more favored than their co-religionists in other parts of India.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS says that the sandal wood plantations in the Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts covered 158 acres at the close of 1874, and have been made a success by Colonel Morgan after many experiments and failures. The underplanting (*unterbau*) with Arnotto (*Bixa Orellana*) promises to supply a great want in Indian forestry, as it gives sufficient shade to cover the ground, acts as a nurse to draw up the sandalwood plants, and repays the expenses of planting it by the sale of its fruit, which is used as a dye-stuff and paint. The sandalwood plantations have cost close on Rs 30,000, or Rs. 200 per acre.

THE RECENT experiments with foreign tobacco at Lahore seem to have been peculiarly successful. Three varieties of tobacco (*Nicotiana tobacum*) have been grown from imported seeds. They are Havannah,

Maryland and Virginian, which have succeeded well. Some of the leaves taken from the lowest part of the stalks of different plants measure twenty-four inches by twelve at the broadest part. It is proposed to grow a much larger quantity of tobacco next year, as more land has now been levelled and prepared for agricultural purposes.

THE PROSPECTS OF INDIAN EXPORTERS of wheat, says the *Agriculturists*, ought to be very good for the coming season. In none of the European wheat-exporting countries, has there been an average crop. India has largely increased her export, which in the past eight months has reached nearly 5 per cent. of the foreign supply of England. The crop in California and Oregon is reported to be good, and preparations are being made for large shipments, but present prices leave the grower little more than 3s. a bushel, at which there will be no profit, and no inducement to press it forward. In the wheat region of the Upper Mis-issippi and in Canada, the yield is much below that of last year, while in the Eastern and Southern States it is reported to be good.

A NEW article of rice called Paris-dressed rice has been introduced in Europe, the rice being dressed and polished by the Paris Rice Mills. Many complaints have been made that the rice dressed in Holland owes its appearance of polish to oil used in the dressing; but the Paris Mill dressed the rice dry, and the polish —which is said to be as perfect as glass—is the result of machinery only. The rice is also superior, being of a softer grain than Java, it boils sooner, swells to a perfect bold grain and, when boiled with ordinary milk, has all the appearance and properties of being boiled with milk and eggs.

A MAGNIFICENT display of opals has been sent it seems by Austria to the Philadelphia Exhibition. The opals come from the Government mines in the Carpathian mountains, which extend six or eight miles, and are 1,000 feet deep; 400 men are employed in these mines, which have been worked for five centuries The rough opals are shown in the Exhibition from their growth in crystal form till their decay, but the gems of the collection are the "Kohinoor of Opals"—the largest known in the world and weighing 602 carats; and two exquisite stones, engraved as cameo likenesses of the Emperor and Empress.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

THE NOAKHALI correspondent of the *Englishman* writes under date the 24th ultimo:

"In continuation of former letters, I may mention that we had almost unceasing rain here during the 23rd and 24th, with a regular gale, during the latter day and part of the night. The water rose in the khal here, and considerable apprehensions existed that the district was about to have another cyclone; and it looked very like it. However, it has passed over and to-day, though showery, is a great improvement. I managed to get about through Churs Oorayah, Soolkeeah &c., &c., This heavy rain has filled every khal and ditch to overflowing; all low lands are flooded, and the roads broken, the gaps being deep streams full of water. It is really very difficult to get about in the interior or the churs, and places where one must go, to ascertain the real state of affairs. On the whole the rain, though the cause of great hardship to house less people for the time, may be said to have been of use to the rice, and will to some extent sweeten the water, and take the salt out of the lands; and now I may tell you that, with the exception of a few special cases here and there, I do not anticipate any considerable severe distress in the district."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT thus writes under the 28th ultimo:

"The accounts from Hattes and Sundip, while bearing out the earlier news of loss of life, houses, and cattle, are reassuring as to the condition of the survivors. The people were exceptionally well to do, they had stores of rice in hand, and are said to be not really able to cut the present crop. Rice is cheap. There is no want of food. It is difficult to get coolies or workmen of any kind. Talk of relief works, the ryots at Hattes, though not actually objecting to any one making a road or bund for their advantage, would laugh at the idea of working at it themselves as coolies, or at Calcutta rates. There is sickness—cholera—but apparently not so severe as in many places on the mainland. The three days of rain have I fear, done much damage in this respect, and, doubtless, very many cases of bowel-complaint, ending in cholera, have resulted from the cold and damp and exposure of the numbers without houses. The chief need in the island is said to be bamboos, string, and materials for house building, which, owing to the want of boats &c., are difficult to obtain in those isolated tracts. Those required for rent cutcherries, &c., are being sent from here. A considerable amount of looting and wrecking, breaking open chests, &c., has been carried on, and have been told by people that they had actually seen bodies of women mutilated for the sake of their ornaments, which statements have to be received with caution; but the lower orders here are mostly of a very low class indeed, and will not stick at much."

THE MIDDLEMEN of Noakhally seem to be a heartless set. The Correspondent remarks:

"The talookdars of Noacdly are not, I fear, a very estimable or public-spirited class of people. There are honourable exceptions doubtless. They are mostly well off, and derive large profits from their talooks and will agitate to any extent for a remission of rent, if any one is weak enough to give it to them, under the impression that by so doing he is benefiting the ryots; but when one calls upon them for a little assistance in removing the dead and carcass s of cattle, which are creating pestilence in their villages, or clearing a tank, then they become incapable of being stirred to action, the only motive power which affects them being personal benefit. I have just received a long reply from a wealthy talookdar to a letter calling upon him to give (as he is bound to do) returns of casualties within his elacka, and asking him to try and have bodies removed; and while declaring that he is praying day and night to God for the benefit of the ryots, and the country generally, he protests his utter inability to do anything at all in the line requested!"

We can only say it is a pity!

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of the local funds of the Punjab:

	1875-76.		1874-75	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges	2,64,811	2,06,958	2 71,960	1,88,554
Ferries without boat-bridges	2,48,220	27.485	2,62,551	33,670
Staging bungalows and rest-houses for travellers	37,806	63,000	35.587	65,801
Serais, encamping-grounds, &c.	31 723	62,097	30,263	79,547
Nazul properties	38 969	32.553	50.923	21 428
Cattle-pound	99,500	40,664	89.852	30,928
Total	7.21,029	4,32,762	7,41,136	4,19,498

There were last year 165 staging bungalows and 18 rest-houses for travellers, or a total of 183, against 180 in preceding year. There were 552 encamping-grounds, and 329 of serais, against 541 encamping-grounds and 320 serais in the preceding year In Bengal private enterprize supplies this accommodation. But a few serais and staging bungalows in places where there is not sufficient private enterprise would be a great public convenience.

THE HINDU HITOISHINY mentions that on the occasion of a Munnipore Dance at the residence of Babu Grish Chunder Roy Chowdhry of Sylhet that gentleman had invited the European dignitaries of the station. The District Superintendent of Police was the last to arrive and that gentlemen walked away in high dudgeon, notwithstanding the most humble entreaties of the host, because a Calcutta guest did not think it necessary to stand up when the Police functionary arrived. We commend this fact to Sir Mordaunt Wells.

WE REQUEST the attention of the Magistrate of Midnapore to the condition of the village of Sharepore in his district, which is suffering from malarious fever. We have been told that the sanitary condition of the village is deplorable. What the people complain of is the utter want of wholesome drinking water.

THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

IT IS SAID that Sir John Strachey, the new Finance Minister, comes with a tobacco tax in his pocket. This was one of the "three tremendous taxes," which the late Mr. Wilson proposed, and against which Sir Charles Wood had protested so vigorously.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE gave out that the *Times of India* will be wound up owing to a quarrel among the partners. We are glad to learn that there is no truth in the statement.

A BILL has been introduced in the Governor General's Council to amend the law of Sea Customs. It is not simply a consolidation measure. Several important amendments will be made.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gleans the following facts from the papers on the liquidation of the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad:

"Against an item of £1300 occurs the remarks—"Mr. Maddick acknowledges the receipt of this money on account of the *Court Circular* for papers, &c., in connection with the Nawab Nazim. Other sums were paid by the Nawab Nazim on account of the *Court Circular*; on the 9th July 1870, £150; a bill for £500 was accepted on the 31st of August following; altogether in the course of the seven months, at least Rs. 1,950 was given by the Nawab, and what is noted above is the only explanation Messrs. Farrer, Owrey and Co. examined the books. "£25 to John Meale is thus explained. Meale is an upholsterer, and his name appears in other parts of the account; it is explained in respect of this item that "he acted as a medium with the proprietors of the *Graphic* for the purpose of obtaining the insertion in that paper of an article upon the Nawab Nazim. The *London Sootsman* got £12-10 through Mr. J. H. Stacy for 1000 copies of the Anglo-Scottish newspaper; £140 went to Mr. T. G. Bowles and the proprietors of *Vanity Fair*, £40 of this sum was paid in acknowledgment of the publication of a likeness of the Nawab Nazim; the balance went for payment for the back numbers of this interesting journal. Among the smaller fry are the *Northern Ensign* £20. The *Cheltenham Chronicle* £10 for the insertion of an article. £52 the price paid for 2,000 copies of the *Civil Service Gazette*; £37 for 2,000 copies of the *Period*. £52-10 paid to one G. M. Tagore is thus explained by that learned gentleman as "being my fee as an Indian jurist for advising in an Indian political case, and for my written opinion at the request of the Nawab on his claim against the Government of India." I wonder if this Bengalee lawyer ever heard FitzJames Stephen's characteristic definition of this erudite anomaly of legal profession. Among the recipients for so-called "Literary Services" occur the names of Major Evans Bell, Mr. Mowbray Walker, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, for various sums varying from £275 to £110 each. Mr. Haviland Burke, besides getting £170 for stable rent and taxes, is supposed, on the authority of Mr. Holt, the present secretary of the Nawab, to have received £2,000 as a loan which has never since been recovered. A further "loan" of £1,000 have also been placed to the same account. A sum of £500 is placed against the name of Dr. W. Russell. The note appended is mysterious enough, "It is admitted," so runs the note, "that the payment was made on account of the Nawab Nazim, but he declines to disclose the object with which the money was paid."

The above facts are edifying.

APROPOS of the appointment of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal the above correspondent gives the following lines composed by a poetical friend:

I.

Eden, your coming here will be
Pleasant to me as 'tis to go,
Borne gently o'er the Arabian Sea
In those brave barques called P. and O.,
On one's first long furlough.

II.

Of foreign rule the land is sick;
Punjabees twice have raised our gorge,
Ah! desperate days....assuage us quick
From the madness that was George,
From the meanness that was Dick.

III.

Lo! in yon brilliant Belvedere,
Upon the walls a stately band,
Bengal's old rulers, pictured stand—
They welcome you, whose names are dear,
In *Kali's* land!

NEWAB ABDUL GUNNY and his son Khajeh Ashanoolla have contributed Rs.5000, and Maharani Shurnomoye Rs. 3000 to the Backergunge Cyclone Relief Fund.

FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

LETTERS from Bourbon state that a mixed Franco-English Commission is to be deputed to examine into the state of the Indian coolies in Reunion.

IT IS STATED that a present of a day's pay is to be given to every non-commissioned officer and soldier, British and native, throughout India on the 1st of January next. A silver medal commemorative of the occasion will also be given to one selected soldier in every corps or battery. Will no mark of imperial favour be shewn to Government servants in civil employ?

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE has been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter from Teheran. The statements, it is said, are those of a trustworthy and well-informed man:—

"X. has just returned from a most interesting journey in the Khorassan. The Russians seem to be the actual masters of the province. All merchandise is Russian. They count by Russian weight and measure, and Russian money is better known than Persian; Russian agents in every town, and so on."

So Persia has been Russianized.

THE FOLLOWING account of a case of suttee by the District Superintendent of Tinnevelly appears in the Administration Report of the Madras Police for the year 1875:—

"A curious and very remarkable case of suttee occurred in the village of Ramachandrabram, Sreevilliputtur division, on the night of the 13th July. The victim was a young widow, aged twenty-five years, named Noopadaree Vello Ummall, of the Pannikan caste. She was childless and had lost her husband, Sinthomani, about four months previous to her act. His death overwhelmed her with grief. She became a devotee and spent nearly all her money in feeding her religious mendicants. She resided in a small house. A few days before her death, she, unassisted, dug a pit in the flour of one of her rooms. The pit was filled by her with sandal and other scented wood. She steeped her clothes in a dye of which the principal ingredient appears to have been red ochre. Having made these preparations, she, on the night alluded to, secured all the doors of her house from inside, enveloped herself in her dyed garments, set fire to the wood, and threw herself into the flames. It was a purely voluntary act. No one assisted her. Her body was found in the pit, on the following day, a charred mass. There were also some fragments of dyed cloth. An inquest was held and the body burned.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR OF BOMBAY regrets to notice that "while the native community has liberally and handsomely subscribed to the Famine Relief Fund, the European Community has from the beginning held aloof from the movement."

"POVERTY and not my will consents," says *The Indian Public Opinion*, is probably Sir Bartle Frere's explanation of his acceptance of the Governorship of Cape Town. The climate is good, the pay £6,000 per annum, and the work likely to bring in "kudos" without much effort.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the holidays in honour of the Delhi Assemblage will extend over 12 days commencing from the 24th December to the 4th January. We believe those holidays are general.

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

THE RECEPTION of the Viceroy at Lahore was most enthusiastic. His Excellency won golden opinions by his urbanity and kindness. His Excellency passed from Lahore to Mooltan on the 1st instant. At Mooltan His Excellency held a levee, examined the city and fort, looked on at the 13th Bengal Lancers' games, and received an address from the Municipality. In the evening there were fire-works and a grand illumination. On the afternoon of the 2nd, he reached Bahwulpore by the Indus Valley State Railway. On the 3rd he passed to Gote Chani, and on the 4th by steamer to Sakkar.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE returned from his Rajshahye trip on Saturday last, greatly pleased, it is said, with the results of his inspection of the Northern Bengal Railway. He held a durbar and received addresses

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at Nattore, where he was welcomed by the Dighapattiya Raja and the local zemindars. At Syudpore he also held a durbar, and received the zemindars of Dinagepore and Rungpore. It is expected that the railway will be ready for use in April.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* states that the Queen has written an autograph letter to Lord Lytton, commending his late Minute, and urging him to do everything in his power to suppress the scandals of which the Fuller case was an instance, and induce, Englishmen to cultivate a more courteous and considerte behaviour towards Natives.

THE KATHA SYSTEM of the Hindus is being imitated successfully by Christian Missionaries. The *Indian Christian Herald* gives an account of the success which has been achieved by a Native Christian Babu Madhusudun Sircar in Midnapore. Dr. Bachelor says: "I see that the style of his singing takes wonderfully with the people generally."

HERE IS A specimen of Mr. Cockerell's etymological knowledge of the Bengali language. He said:

"There was another point which had been touched upon, and it was *jatras*. Now the term *jatra* had come to mean certain ceremonies over the greater part of what was known as the Bengal Presidency. But the term in Bombay and Madras was merely applied, he believed, in its original signification to pilgrims, and the original meaning of the term was a pilgrimage, and this made the term *jatri* signify pilgrims.

Why was not *Gunga-jattra* included in this category?

IT IS STATED that on the nomination of the Chief Justice, the Governor-General in Council has appointed Mr. J. F. Ogilvy, of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, to be Sheriff of Calcutta for the year ensuing

IN AN ARTICLE published in *Macmillan's Magazine* for October, Sir Charles Dilke writes:

"In the valley of Cashmere, ruled by a prince feudatory to ourselves, * * * * our sportsmen and our officers travelling for their health are not only compelled to make use of passports, but are tied down by local rules as to the rate at which they shall move, and the number of servants in their retinue."

Sir Douglas Forsyth has come forward to contradict these statements. He says that the passport system was introduced by the late Sir Henry Lawrence and Lord Dalhousie; that as regards the travellers being tied down by local rules as to rates, &c., if this be matter of complaint, the party to blame is not the Maharaja so much as the British Government. If Sir Charles Dilke, it is added, had travelled in *Hazara*, Kulu, Simla, or any other of the Himalayan districts, he would have found himself tied down by local rules of quite as stringent a character as those in force in Kashmir. Indeed, Sir Douglas Forsyth thinks it is absolutely necessary, from the circumstances of all travelling in the hills, to make regulations and fix rates. The Maharaja of Kashmir incurs an annual expenditure of some thousands of rupees for the accomodation and comfort of European travellers, and yet his generosity is not appreciated. Such is English gratitude!

THE DEATH REPORT of Calcutta for the week ending 2nd December shews a slightly favorable change. The rate of mortality for 1000 of population was 45·5, the rate for the previous week was 47·7. The total number of deaths in the week under notice was 367, those in the previous week 393, 126 from fever, 81 from cholera, and 109 from diarrhœa and dysentry.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 4th December.—The Home Press is unanimous in the opinion that Russia must not be permitted to take Constantinople. Otherwise it is adverse to helping Turkey. Great importance are attached to Bismarck's remarks regarding Austria; it is believed they tend to localize war.

The Porte is hastening to promulgate constitution before the Conference. The Great Powers have notified that they disapprove of such action.

4th.—In a speech at a special Parliamentary dinner given to him yesterday, Prince Bismarck said he did not yet despair of peace, but he thought that war was probable. It would be inopportune for Germany to counsel Russia at the present time but he thought that when Russia and Turkey dread fighting, Germany would be but able to mediate. He hoped that England would not openly go to war against Russia, but almost indirectly similar to Russian action in Servia. Should Austria be drawn into war and danger threaten her existence as an empire, it would be the duty of Germany to come forward and support her. Austria possessed greater vitality than many thousands, and he had told Lord Salisbury so.

Berlin 6th December.—The Prince says that Russia seeks not great conquests, but asks Germany only to co-operate with her at the Conference to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

If a triple alliance subsists between Germany, Austria, and Russia, Germany's friendship for England is equally strong and traditional.

The Prince believes that differences between England and Russia may be arranged.

The task of Germany is to mediate between the powers, or to localize the war. If these efforts prove futile, he Bismarck. cannot conjecture the future..

St. Petersburg 2nd December.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has started for Kischeneff to assume command of the Russian army corps. The Russian papers assert that extensive armaments are being carried out among the Affghans.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of an Evening Party held by Sir W. Herschel at Hooghly, to which he invited a select company of European and native gentlemen. The good feeling shewn by the European gentlemen, particularly by the distinguished and amiable host, is highly spoken of.

A CORRESPONDENT reports a meeting held at Krishnaghur for raising subscriptions for the celebration of the Proclamation of the assumption of the Queen's Imperial title. The Magistrate headed the list of subscribers, but the Judge refused to lend his name to extravance on the proposed occasion.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a Sheet Almanac for 1877 published by Mr. Erasmus Jones. The compiler has given a mass of local information within a small compass.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Trade and Navigation Returns for October 1876. 2. The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser No. 75, October 31, 1876. 3. Mr Erasmus Jones' Sheet Almanac for 1877. 4. Report of the Moorshedabad Sabha for 1282 B E. 5. Bunga Sungeeta, or Songs in Bengali By Beerinchilal Surma. 6 National Magazine for June 1876. Vol. II. Part 3. 7. Dibakur, a new monthly Journal in Bengali, published at Burdwan Vol. I. No 1. 8. The Famished Village or an appeal to Englishmen in India and England for relief of the famine-stricken population in India, a Poem in English. Bombay. 9. Lac. Production, Manufacture, and Trade. By J. E. O'Conor. Revised Edition.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1876.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has recorded a most valuable Resolution on public education in Bengal. As a review of the educational operations in Bengal this is a most important document we have read for some time past. It justifies all that we have written against a compulsory education cess, against the oft-repeated dictum that the Government has been giving an eleemossynary education to the people, and against the cry for the abolition of the Colleges. It is also a lucid exposition of the educational policy and measures of Sir Richard Temple. The Resolution is written in the best style of Sir Richard, barring of course the fulsome praise he has given here and there, and forms an interesting contribution to official literature on public education in Bengal. We will notice the salient points. In 1874-75 the Government expenditure was Rs. 22,59,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 39,27,000, showing the contribution of Rs. 16,68,000 by the public; in the year under review the Government expenditure rose to Rs. 24,03,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 41,89,000, giving a public contribution of Rs. 17,86,000.

Sir Richard Temple remarks that "these figures, which show only the expenditure of the year, do not adequately represent the total contributions of the people, as large sums have been subscribed for investment, especially in Calcutta, Nuddea, Orissa, and Chittagong, and the figures take no account of the numerous private schools which are not aided by Government, and are not included in the returns. This readiness on the part of the people to contribute to the support of national education is specially satisfactory, when it is remembered that financial considerations must prevent the Government from doing much more than it does at present to assist public instruction." Bengal is far differently situated from the other provinces. Here the progressive policy of Government has taught the people the value of independence and self-reliance, and they do more for their education and improvement by voluntary efforts than their countrymen in other parts of the country, where the patriarchal system of Government leaves them little liberty of action. Sir Richard is right when he says that in Bengal native public opinion is that "an education which includes some acquaintance with English is more popular, and is on the whole more fruitful in sound instruction than one which is restricted to the study of the vernacular tongue." He is justified in saying that he did well in deciding that the new intermediate class of schools should teach English as well as the vernacular. But the report shows that it is still a general subject of complaint that the English teaching in middle schools is of very inferior quality and that boys who pass the minor scholarship examination are never found equal to the standard of the second class, and very seldom even of the third class, of a zillah school. We are of opinion that the standard of English instruction in these intermediate schools ought to be raised, if the object be to render the teaching in these schools really useful. The expenditure upon higher English schools was as follows:

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	By Government.	Total.	By Government.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools	1,22,707	3,58 466	1.17 104	3.63 428
Aided schools ..	51,728	1,89,549	54,087	2,16 484
Total ..	1,74,435	5,55,015	1,71 191	5 79 ,912

In Government schools the total annual cost per head was about Rs. 30, of which rather less than one-third was paid by the State. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 22, of which the Government paid Rs. 5-10. Could anything be more satisfactory than this? But this is not all. We give below a statement of aggregate expenditure upon higher English education, that is upon high English schools and colleges, during 1875-76:

Government Contribution.	Private Contribution.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,97,305	5,73,892	9,67,953

The above figures give a flat contradiction to those, who maintain that the Government is giving a gratuitous English education to the people of Bengal. It will be seen that private contributions come to about 60 per cent. and Government contributions to about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure. And yet we are told that the "educated Babus" pay nothing for their education. We thank Sir Richard Temple for vindicating the position which we have consistently maintained on this subject. Even if we confine our view to the expenditure on the colleges proper we find that private contributions came to a little less than half. Some of the high schools, we mean those at Midnapore and Rampore Beauleah, are maintained exclusively from fees and endowments without any expense to the State.

The question, however, is whether the character of education given in our schools and colleges is satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple says: "The results of both the First Arts and the B. A examination were such as to give rise to some doubt whether the high standard of education, for which Bengal has so long been honourably distinguished, is being maintained by the present generation of under-graduate students. For the First Arts examination there were 445 candidates, of whom 112 or 25 per cent. were successful; for the B. A. degree the candidates were 229, and of these only 54 or 23·5 per cent. satisfied the examiners. Various explanations of this want of success are suggested in the report, and these may perhaps have had some share in contributing to the result; but the verdict of the examiners was that the failure was due to a want of careful and accurate preparation, that the students had been contented to trust to their memory without attempting to exercise their intelligence, and had perused the text-books without mastering the subjects. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in a separate communication called the attention of the Director to these remarks of the examiners, and he has issued orders which will, he hopes, have the effect of giving a more practical direction to the instruction in the departments of chemistry and botany. He will gladly take any other measures in his power which may be shown to be necessary to effect the required improvement. But the remedy for the evil complained of does not rest with the Government, but with the teachers and students themselves: and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that both these classes will lay this matter seriously to heart, and will strenuously exert themselves, the one to impart, and the other to acquire, that solid and accurate knowledge which at once enriches and disciplines

the intellect." Our opinion is that the quality of education is deteriorating and that the fault lies entirely with the teachers. The old method of teaching is not attended to; the professors give lectures as they are called; they do not test the progress of the students; English composition is as a rule neglected, while in the schools sufficient attention is not, paid to grammar, parsing, spelling, derivation of words, pronounciation, and punctuation. Hence we fear the deficiency of the present class of students in English. The internal administration of the schools requires greater attention than the Director or the Inspectors bestow upon it.

Sir Richard Temple justly lays stress upon the encouragement of educated youths as a means of encouraging education. His Honor says "that he thinks it necessary to request special attention to what was said on this subject in the Resolution of last year, and to repeat that it is the settled policy of the Government of Bengal that an University degree shall ordinarily be considered a necessary qualification for employment in any of the higher offices of the public service. There can be no doubt that the enforcement of this rule will have a marked effect on the general diffusion of higher education, the success of which may be said to depend, first, on the maintenance of a high and appropriate standard for University degrees and a strict examination; and secondly, on the adoption of the principle that the possession of an University degree shall be insisted on in all candidates for superior appointments in the public service." We entirely agree. But is His Honor himself consistent? In the late appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service has he not given greater preference to family connections than to University degrees? We know of one case in which an M. A. and B. L. of the Calcutta University has been a candidate for employment in the Subordinate Executive Service for the last two years, but no notice has been taken of his applicatian, though several young men have been since appointed to the service without any academic distinction, or for the matter of that without a pretence to a liberal education. This young man belongs to an old and highly respectable family of this city, and his ancestors rendered distinguished services to Government, but it seems that his family position, the past services of his ancestors, and his "University degrees" and excellent character have had no weight with the Government. Possibly he has no influential relative or friend to back him. But let that pass.

Sir Richard Temple reiterates his opinion that scientific and practical education is at a low ebb in Bengal. There are only a few technical schools and they are not doing well. "This failure," says His Honor, "is perhaps to be attributed to want of scientific training in the teachers." His Honor continues: "If this is the case, it may be hoped that the defect will eventually be supplied by the agency of two institutions lately founded in Calcutta for scientific teaching and technical instruction, viz. the Science Association, and the Technical School of the Indian League. Both of these institutions have been liberally assisted by Government, but they were inaugurated after the close of the year under review, and their operations will more fitly be noticed in future reports. The same may be said of the projected technical school at Bankipore, for which a sum of about two lakhs of rupees has been subscribed by the landholders of Behar." We have not noticed the inauguration of the "Technical School of the Indian League." It was given out that it would be a Science College, or "Albert Temple of Science," but whether it be called a College of Science or a Technical School, we would be glad to hail its inauguration, particularly as so much private and public money has been promised for its support. It is not yet a *fait accompli*, and the Lieutenant Governor is not correct in recording it as a matter of history. His Honor reminds the youth of Bengal "that they are flocking too exclusively to two professions—the law and the public service—that other lucrative professions are fast developing themselves, connected with civil and mechanical engineering, with chemistry, botany, geology,— professions which might well be filled by them if qualified by education and training, but which if not filled by them must sooner or later be filled, to their detriment, by others. He is most anxious to assist the people in learning these most useful sciences, and he trusts that their thoughts are being aroused and their eyes turned in this direction. But the result must after all mainly depend on their coming forward in sufficient numbers and with a sufficient determination to succeed." True, but what encouragement have they? In the first place the institutions for obtaining scientific and practical education are few, and in the second place the encouragement is still less. The fate of the students of the Civil Engineering College is a cruel commentary on the professions of Government under this head.

In the way of advancing popular education Sir Richard Temple has done a great deal. He says: "Little more than four years have elapsed since Sir George Campbell promulgated his Resolution of the 30th September 1872 on the subject of primary schools; but there are now more than 11,000 schools aided and inspected under the scheme then set forth, and above 500 of these were added to the list during the past year. But the important work of the year has largely consisted in improved organization, in more careful inspection, in the better regulation of the standards for the several classes of scholarships, and in the more general recognition of the value of instruction in the practical sciences. The foundation of the intermediate class of schools has bridged over a gulf which formerly deterred many a promising pathsala student, and has facilitated the rise not only of individual scholars, but of schools, from one educational class to another. The munificence with which native gentlemen have subscribed for the endowment of education has been noticed with much satisfaction by the Lieutenant Governor." His Honor thus sums up the measures he has taken for the extension and improvement of education: "Offers have been made by Government for the establishment of additional colleges and High schools, and these offers have already borne fruit in Cuttack, Chittagong, and Rungpore; technical education has been advanced by the foundation of survey schools in the mofussil, by assistance given to public associations in Calcutta, and by the opening of a Fine Arts gallery in connection with the School of Art; new medical schools have been established at Dacca and Cuttack; an intermediate class of schools between the primary and the middle schools has been founded; the normal school system has been remodelled; rules have been laid down for the course of instruction to be given in madrissas; the inspecting staff has been strengthened and reorganized; orders have been passed to regulate the selection of text-books and the course of study in vernacular schools; scholarships for girls have been established; encouragement has been given to the opening of hostels and lodging-houses in connection with colleges and zillah schools, and measures have been taken, both in Calcutta and the mofussil, for the education of the poorer classes of European and East Indian children." Sir Richard Temple may well feel proud of his labors in the field of education. His policy has been progressive and at the same time conservative. He has conserved what required conservation, and improved what required improvement.

THE NEW LAW MEMBER.

WE ARE sorry we cannot felicitate the public upon the appointment of Mr. Whitley Stokes as successor to Mr. Hobhouse, Law Member of the Governor General's Council. Not that we are not alive to the merits of Mr. Stokes as a lawyer and draughtsman, but that we hold it of paramount importance that a fresh English mind should preside over the Legislative Department. We admit that the appointment has been an act of bare justice to Mr. Stokes. He was we believe twice offered a seat on the bench of the High Court, and he twice refused it. The cast of his mind gives him greater pleasure in law-making than in law-dispensing. At the same time in the interests of the public we hold that it would have been more satisfactory if a fresh English mind had been entrusted with the portfolio of law. The appointment of Law Member of the Council of the Governor General was created especially with the object of securing fresh ideas to the deliberations of the Council. The ordinary members of the Council are as a rule able, experienced, and tried officers; but not unfrequently do they from long service in the country prove effete; then their thoughts run in one groove, from which they not unoften find it hard to extricate themselves; they are nurtured in traditions, which they cannot shake off; it is therefore of the utmost importance that the atmosphere of the Council should be now and then rarified as it were by the introduction of a fresh mind. The Law Member used to bring that fresh mind. Coming from the land of freedom, and accustomed to take broad and large-hearted views of men and measures, he acts as a sort of bulwark against the surging wave of Indian despotism, and it is his function to temper that despotism with the leaven of his fresh English ideas. The eminent gentlemen, who have from time to time filled the office of Law Member, have contributed more or less to the emancipation of the people of India from the fetters which the traditional policy has sought to impose upon them. Lord Macaulay rendered signal service to the cause of Indian freedom and education. Mr. Drinkwater Bethune's name will be long cherished in grateful remembrance not only for his legislative but also philanthropic labors. Sir Barnes Peacock was a most valuable colleague of Lord Dalhousie. It is true that of late years the Law Member has not been noted for a lively sympathy with the people; this was particularly the case with Sir Henry Maine and Mr. FitzJames Stephen, but this defect in their case was due to their peculiar intellectual organization and temperament. Mr. Hobhouse has on the whole proved a safe legislator, though we regret to say that the new Civil Procedure Bill, for which we hold him to be mainly responsible, shews a transmogrification of mind, which we had little expected to see. If that Bill passes in its present form, it will bring monetary transactions and the credit system in the country to a dead-lock. Possibly he has been influenced in drawing out that Bill by the counsels of traditional men, but we confess we did not expect that a man of his broad views, large sympathies and strong mind would *fall* an easy prey to those counsels. As for Mr. Stokes he has worked under three Law Members, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Hobhouse; he is familiar with the history of Indian legislation; he has a thorough knowledge of details, and is a good draughtsman. But over and above these qualifications the Law Member ought to possess a broad mind, wide and generous sympathies, and a wholesome freedom from Indian traditions and predilections. Our own impression is that Mr. Stokes lacks the latter qualifications, which are of such great importance. He seems to be a cold and unsympathetic man; he does not mix much in society; he hardly knows the people; he is a scholar and lawyer but a recluse; his thoughts apparently lie in one groove, and being a participator of the work done by the jurists, under whom he has served, he will be naturally reluctant to undo it, even if there be urgent necessity for change. Possibly we are doing him injustice, but we are giving our opinion from what we have seen of him during the last twelve or thirteen years. He is a valuable Secretary, but it remains to be seen whether he is likely to prove an equally valuable law-maker, acting on his own responsibility. Nothing will, however, give us greater pleasure than to see our present impressions contradicted by his actual performances. The Law Member of the Council is the custodian of the liberty of the people, and we hope Mr. Stokes will take his seat in the Council with that truth vividly impressed upon his mind.

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL.

WE HAVE read with great interest the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of the Dramatic Performances Bill. After reading all that has been urged in favour of the Bill we are not still satisfied that there is any real necessity for the measure, the Penal Code and Mr. Stephen's Seditious Words Act being in our humble opinion sufficient for all practical purposes, but the Bill as amended by the Select Committee has removed many of the objections, which had been taken to its detailed provisions. On one or two points only we would have wished a few amendments, which we will pre-

sently mention. The Select Committee based their amendments mainly upon the suggestions of the British Indian Association. Mr. Hobhouse noticed the several representations received by the Council. He said, "they had received representations from certain inhabitants of Lucknow, and again from the well-known British Indian Association. The former document was a brief one. It gave no reasons for the objections which the framers entertained to the principle of the Bill, but its observations on some particular points of the Bill were well worthy of consideration. The paper sent in by the British Indian Association argued at length against the whole principle of the Bill, and it seemed to him a very temperate, clear, and able statement of the other side of the case." Again, in concluding he stated that "they received certain requests for delay, not at the eleventh, but at the twelfth hour. One memorial came to him at about 4 P.M. yesterday; it came from a gentleman, a member of the bar, whom it was always a pleasure to Mr. Hobhouse to see under any circumstances whether on business or personally. He said that he was Counsel for the proprietors of the National Theatre, and that he wanted time to consider the Bill, and if necessary, that they might be heard "through himself on the subject." This gentleman we believe was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjea, Barrister-at-law. Mr. Hobhouse continued; "There was another memorial which reached his hands a little later, and that came from the committee appointed by the native inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled; and it prayed that the measure be withdrawn, or if that was impossible, that the measure be restricted in its operation to Presidency towns, with such modifications as had been already indicated, or that the memorialists be heard by delegates at the bar of this Honorable Council, or in Select Committee, as might appear fit and proper. There was again another, dated the 6th December, which was put into his hands half an hour ago, and that was from the Committee of the Indian Association, who said that they only recently learnt that it was the intention of the *Legislature* to pass the Bill to-day, and that they *desired* some delay in order that the matter might be further considered. He had read this memorial presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta, and he could not find in it anything that had not been already said, and much better said, by the British Indian Association. There was no suggestion of detail, and there was nothing in the general arguments but what they had already brought before them. It seemed to him therefore, that if they were to delay their proceedings and disturb the course of business, they would incur much confusion and encourage those persons who were opposed to a Bill to delay until the last moment, and then send in petitions and memorials praying for more delay, possibly in the hope that something in the chapter of accidents might occur, to prevent the passing of the measure altogether." Mr. Hobhouse was quite right in complaining of persons, who went before the Council "at the twelfth hour." The Bill was before the public for eight months, and if they wished to move in the matter, they ought to have moved earlier. At the same time we must say that it is usual for the Council to publish for general information important Bills as amended by the Select Committee, particularly when material alterations are made therein, but in this case the amended Bill was not published in the *Gazette*. It cannot be denied that this is an important Bill, and that material alterations have been introduced in it, and its republication would have met the reasonable wishes of the public. The delay of two months in passing the Bill would not surely have obstructed public business as Mr. Hobhouse seemed to think. The Indian world would have gone on without harm or grief if the Bill had become law two months hence. In the meantime the Council might have received a few more "valuable" suggestions on the subject. But let that pass.

Mr. Hobhouse made by far the most logical speech upon the Bill, but we are constrained to say that he was not quite logical in proving the principle or necessity of the Bill. He took up the arguments of the British Indian Association on this point, and said: "The Association relied very strongly on the sufficiency of the Penal Code to punish any representations which were either defamatory, scandalous, seditious, or obscene. But they did not address themselves to that argument, which was the groundwork of the Bill, that there were many cases in which prevention was worth all the punishment in the world. That was particularly true in times of excitement, and in cases where the play was of a seditious character. If the performance took place a few times, the mischief would be done, and it was a poor satisfaction to punish the offenders afterwards. It was also peculiarly the case when the object of the play was defamatory. He should like to ask any one of these gentlemen which of two alterations he preferred: whether he would prefer to be held up in the most vivid way to the scorn and hatred of the public, and then to have his assailant punished, or whether he would prefer to have the whole exhibition prevented. He should like to ask in which case the law would most effectually protect him—which course would leave him a happier and more cheerful man." We have no doubt Mr. Hobhouse had duly weighed his words before he uttered them. Now, what is the logical sequence of his argument? Seditious words might be expressed in a paper as well as in a play, and the mischief might be the same. Would Mr. Hobhouse recommend a censorship of the press on the principle that prevention is better than cure? Similarly a gentleman might be held to the "scorn and hatred of the public" by some rabid article in a newspaper, and would the Legislature give protection to him by establishing a censor of the press, or would leave him to seek redress in a court of justice? As for obscenity opinion often differs, and it is not quite consistent with the English theory of the liberty of the subject to leave it to the executive authorities to pronounce what is and what is not obscene. We had lately the National Theatre case; in that case as the reader is well aware the executive authorities pronounced the drama called Surendra Binodini obscene, and ordered a prosecution; the Police Magistrate convicted the defendants, but the High Court upon the evidence of experts quashed the conviction. The Bill is therefore open to serious objection inasmuch as it takes away from the constituted courts of justice the power of giving a judicial decision upon the character of a drama and vests the authority in executive officers. So much for the principle of the Bill.

As for the details of the Bill the British Indian Association had pointed out that as the Bill was framed, there was nothing to restrict it to public performances, and that there might be interference with a purely private entertainment given by a gentleman to his own friends. The Select Committee have removed this defect by providing that "any building or enclosure to which the public are admitted to witness a performance on payment of money, shall be deemed a "public place" within the meaning of this section." This, as Mr. Hobhouse justly remarked, was the most important alteration made. Then the Association suggested that jatras and like performances should be exempted from the operation of the law, and this has been done. The Association next observed that in Section 3, as originally framed, one of the sub-sections, *b*, was dangerously vague. It ran thus: After saying that the local Government might prohibit performances of a certain specific character, it went on to say it might prohibit those which were otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public. The Association remarked that if the play was scandalous, or defamatory, seditious, or likely to excite feelings of disaffection it might be prohibited, but if it was none of these things, in what respect could it be said to be prejudicial to the interests of the public? Mr. Hobhouse admitted the force of this remark and said "they found upon consideration that it was an exceedingly difficult question to answer." Other amendments have been made, which do not call for remark. There are two points in connection with the amended Bill, on which we wish some modifications had been made. Firstly, we are of opinion that the law should have provided that no performance should be prohibited without a verdict from a jury or board of adjudicators consisting of experts. We do not lay much stress upon the suggestion that in holding the trial an experienced native official should be associated with the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate has to find a single issue, viz., whether the prohibition has been obeyed or not, and he is quite competent to do so unaided by an experienced native officer, but the whole machinery of the law will turn upon the prohibition, and the prohibitory order ought not to be issued without intelligent testimony. This omission may yet be remedied by an executive order of the Government of India. The other point is this. Section 9 of the amended Bill runs as follows: "No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124A or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code." Now is there to be a double conviction and double punishment for the same offence, 1stly. under the new Act and then under the Penal Code? We wish this point had been duly considered by the Council.

We believe this measure chiefly originated with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and in Justice to His Honor we transcribe below his last words on the subject, giving the reasons and motives, which had induced him to advocate the law:

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that although he was very unwilling to trouble the Council, he thought he ought not to give quite a silent vote on this occasion, as it was a measure which so immediately concerned the interests of Bengal. He must express the satisfaction with which he heard the moral support given to this measure by his Hon'ble friend and colleague, Raja Narendra Krishna. He was sure that the dictum of a Native gentleman who was so eminent in rank and so highly esteemed and respected in the country would carry great weight with the entire Native community.

As to the precise verbal objection just raised, HIS HONOR was anxious to explain for the satisfaction of his Hon'ble friend, that the objection he raised was really met by the terms of the Bill. His hon'ble friend desired that the words "and on other occasions" should be added to the end of section 12. By that, HIS HONOUR understood him to mean, on all private occasions. But as the hon'ble mover of the Bill knew so well these private occasions were expressly saved by the definition given in the explanation to section 3. It was there explained that the Act only applied to public performances in a public place or in a place where money was taken at the door. By that, therefore, performances on all private occasions were saved; and the desire of his hon'ble friend was entirely met and his objection was really obviated.

Then, passing from this particular point, HIS HONOUR deemed it his duty to give whatever weight might attach to the authority of the Local Government in favour of this measure. And though he was very sorry to see that so many Native gentlemen, whose opinions he so much regarded and respected, seemed to be opposed to this measure, he deemed it to be his duty to state publicly and fearlessly, that this measure was absolutely necessary; that if it was not passed, mischief would arise of a moral as well as of a social character—mischief which would be detrimental to the prestige and character of British rule in the metropolis of India. It was all very well to say, as HIS HONOUR was sorry to see so many highly respectable Native Associations had said, that the Bill was not necessary because the existing law quite sufficient. Now that objection was answered by the facts of the case. It was nothing short of the truth when he said that cases had occurred in this city, last Spring especially, and on former occasions generally, which fell within all the categories prescribed in section 3 of the Bill, that was to say, there were cases of a scandalous and defamatory character; they were calculated to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government; they were likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance. He might really go further and say that they were injurious and derogatory to individuals and calculated to stir up angry feelings between several important classes within these Provinces. These performances were reprobated not only by Europeans, but equally by Natives also. He believed there was not a single right-minded and educated Native throughout Bengal who did not utterly condemn what had occurred.

Then, as to the law being sufficient for potection, all he could say was, that they did try to put the law into force, and that at first people obeyed, but the offenders very soon took legal advice, and passively defied the authorities. And it was certain that, had not His Excellency the late Viceroy seen fit to pass an immediate Ordinance, these performances would have gone on. There was no legal power whatever to prevent them; and if they had gone on, then one evil would have stimulated another. They obtained a certain sort of success, a certain sort of spurious notoriety accrued to them, and this would have encouraged others; and just as fire went on feeding itself; just as a snow-ball gathered force as it rolled down a precipice — *vires acquired eundo* — so this evil would have gone on increasing until really at last serious mischief would have been done.

So much then for the absolute necessity. But he should like the Council to consider two further points, namely, the private tendency and the public tendency of these performances. Now, as regards private defamation, this sort of holding up people to public scorn, either as a class or as individuals, was a very difficult thing to bring to a successful prosecution before the Courts, especially when a whole class was concerned. Who was to come forward and indicate that the defamation affected himself? Who was to volunteer to say that such an ugly cap fitted himself? And as a proof of the extreme difficulty of conducting such prosecutions, he might state that, of the several cases which had occurred within the last few years, only one had been successfully prosecuted.

Then as regards public tendency, the manner in which all the most revered institutions under which we lived had been brought into contempt by public exhibitions, might not amount to treason, and not even to sedition, yet nevertheless, everything which, politically, ought to be treated as sacred in the eyes, not only of Europeans, but more especially of Natives might be brought day after day, month after month, into greater and greater contempt. And though political danger was not to be feared—indeed, ideas of danger should not right-

ly be evoked—yet it was undesirable that this sort of thing ought to be permitted, and he was quite certain that no Government on earth would permit it. And as for stopping such things, by means of political prosecutions, every body knew that this was a double-edged weapon, fraught with divers objections, which ought not lightly to be resorted to. So that, both upon private and public grounds, there was the strongest argument, which argument had been used by the Hon'ble Mover, that prevention was better than cure. And in saying this he was most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding as to there being any idea whatever of disaffection or disloyalty spreading in Calcutta or in Bengal. HIS HONOUR affirmed that the people of Bengal were most loyal and well-affected. He also affirmed that these occurrences were reprobated as much by the vast majority of the Natives as the Government could possibly desire. Nevertheless, it was possible that, if these objectionable performances were to be repeated for any lengthened period of time, gradually the youth of the country, the educated, quickwitted and aspiring young men of the rising generation, would become—he would not say corrupted or disaffected, but—not so well-affected as we might desire them to be. In fact, the prevention of these performances might be said to be the means of saving them from themselves—from those evil influences to which they might otherwise be subject.

These then being the broad grounds for introducing a measure of this kind, he felt bound to add that every reasonable concession had been made by his Hon'ble friend the mover on the side of the objectors. Religious festivals had been expressly excluded, and now all private performances had been excluded also. He was well aware that this concession of excluding private performances might possibly be open to abuse. But he earnestly hoped that the forbearance of the legislature would not be abused, and that it would never be necessary for the Local Government to ask this Council for further powers in that respect. And as a proof that the people were really a law-abiding and a law-respecting people, he might remark that, from the date that the Ordinance was issued by order of the late Viceroy, not a single case of this objectionable character had occurred, and the evil had wholly ceased. The people knew that this Ordinance was on record and they never attempted to disobey it. And he was sanguine that if this measure should be passed to day, he should always be spared the pain of ever having to put it in force. In short, the best proof of the success of the measure would be the fact of the people so loyally obeying the rules that no penalty had never to be inflicted.

And in conclusion, His Honour need say but little as to the dramatic literature which it was said this measure would discourage. The Dramatic literature of Bengal was in a very rising and promising condition. It greatly exercised the thoughts and imaginative faculties of the people, and we might hope that this measure, so far from checking the intellectual amusements of the age, would keep the national drama pure and sound, and would help it to flourish. So that on every ground upon which he had touched he affirmed that this measure could not possibly do harm, while, on the other hand, if rightly handled, it would be of use in preventing possible mischief.

We thank Sir Richard Temple for bearing this unqualified and authoritative testimony to the loyalty of the people of Bengal. But we are not satisfied that coercive measures of this kind are necessary or calculated to foster this loyal feeling. The correction of a distemper in the national mind, we respectfully submit, is best promoted when it is left to the intelligence, good sense and spontaneous action of the nation.

In conclusion we must candidly confess that while still objecting to the principle of the measure, we do not consider the Bill as amended to be liable to the serious objections, to which as originally framed it was open. It will not affect private performances at all; it will certainly bring under control public performances, but if the authority vested in the executive Government be exercised judiciously, it may prove as inocuous as Mr. Stephen's Seditious Words Act.

THE FENWA CASES.

THE FACTS of the Fenwa cases are already well known to the readers of this journal. The Planters' case as we stated in our last came on for hearing before a Division Bench, consisting of Justices Markby, Ainslie and Morris. Mr. Webster was defended by Mr. Evans, and Mr. Macdonald by Mr. J. D. Bell. Mr. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The Counsel for the planters argued with great ability and energy. Mr. Bell ably represented the Crown. It has been our painful duty to find fault with the instructions which he received from Government to oppose the application of the ryots, and the manner in which he combated with Mr. Ghose but we must do him the justice to say that he discharged his duty honorably and satisfactorily in representing the Crown in the planters' case. He shewed by medical evidence that the results of the rash acts of the planters had been serious; in one case an abscess, and in another erysipelas. From the commencement Mr. Webster had, said Mr. Bell, every apportunity of preventing the affray. If he had sought redress from the proper quarter, he would have doubtless avoided all these trying ordeals. Mr. Bell then went on to describe the whole affair, showing that "from the commencement there was evidence to prove that deadly weapons were taken there, and by Mr. Webster's order. This was sufficient to condemn Mr. Webster's conduct in the matter. The allegation that the shots were fired in the air was rebutted by the fact that the six wounded men were all hit in the legs and thighs, and by the evidence of Shuffer Odeen, who states that only the first two shots were fired in the air, and those did not make any impression on the villagers at the dam at all. There was no justification at all for Mr. Webster for taking the law into his own hands."

With regard to the arms used, there was, the Legal Remembrancer continued, not only evidence that four guns were taken, but that the coolies with Mr. Webster had armed themselves with *lattees*, spades, and other weapons. Then followed the following conversations:

Their lordships here inquired of the Legal Remembrancer as to whether they could pass any higher sentence than the magistrate himself could have done, having regard to Sec. 74 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Bell did not think they could do so.

Their lordships then asked whether *in case* they should be of opinion that 3 months' imprisonment would be insufficient, the crown wanted a new trial.

Mr. Bell replied that he was not instructed to ask for a new trial, and after intimating that in the case of Mr. Donald he would not say anything, but allow the Court to be guided by the case as it lay before them, sat down.

On last Monday the Court deliverd the following judgment:

Mr. Justice Markby—In these two cases we are asked by the Government to declare that the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrate (Joint-Magistrate) are inadequate, and in lieu thereof to pass a proper sentence. In our opinion the sentences passed by the Deputy Magistrate are inadequate, seeing that the defendants went up to accomplish their object with the use of force, and with a deliberate intention of using firearms should necessity arise. We have taken all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and we are of opinion that in addition to the fines already inflicted upon them, that they should each suffer rigorous imprisonment for two calendar months, such imprisonment to commence in respect of each of the defendants from the date on which he may be arrested. We pass sentence upon them accordingly.

The High Court has vindicated the administration of justice in the country. As a rule we are opposed to enhancement of sentence by the Appellate Court; we consider the provision of the law sanctioning enhancement of sentence on appeal to be a retrograde move; the Court of the first instance, which passes the sentence, is in the best position to apportion punishment. But in this case it could not be denied there was a gross failure of justice in the court of the first instance. The moral effect of the visitation of the planters with fine only, while the ryots were sentenced to imprisonment, though the former had committed by far the graver offence by taking the law into their own hands, was most lamentable. The impression upon the people of Chittagong naturally was that there was one law for the white man and another law for the black. This impression has been removed by the action of Sir Richard Temple and the High Court. By far the most sensible step which Sir Richard has taken in the unfor unate Chittagong cases has been his direction to the Legal Remembrancer to move the High Court to review the Fenwa cases. In this matter he has shewn greater sagacity than Lord Lytton did in the Fuller case. Instead of himself sitting in judgment upon the action of the local Magistrates in the Fenwa cases, he acted wisely by inviting the co-operation of the highest tribunal in the land in a regular and formal manner. The planters have no cause of complaint whatever. They were ably defended before the Court, and their version of the story was laid before it in a most satisfactory manner. But facts are stubborn things. The planters have not been able to refut the facts alleged by the ryots, and the Court has consequently sentenced them to imprisonment. The moral effect of the judgment of the High Court will be most salutary. But Sir Richard Temple ought not to stop here. The decision of the High Court shews how lamentably did the local officers fail in their duty, and will the Lieutenant Governor condone their conduct? Is it sufficient that the planters are punished, and that those, whose duty it was to administer law and justice, but who manifestly failed in their duty, should go scott-free? We do hope that Sir Richard Temple will vindicate his administration by applying the moral of the Fuller Case to the Fenwa cases. We only wish that Sir Richard had not neutralized his action in the planters' case by instructing the Legal Remembrancer to oppose the application in the Ryots' case.

Only one of the ryats' cases has been decided by the High Court, we mean the nuisance case. The nuisance complained of was that the ryats had put up a bund across the khal for irrigating their land thereby preventing the planters and their servants from coming to their factory. It was proved to the satisfaction of the court that the living of the ryats depended upon this annual irrigation, that they used to take water in this manner every year, that the planters had built a bridge for crossing, and that it was their duty to have kept the bridge in repair. It was true that the Magistrate had imposed a nominal fine of one rupee upon the ryats, but the ryats' counsel, Mr. Ghose, contended that unless the judgment was quashed, it might bar the future rights of his clients to irrigation. The court concurred and quashed the judgment of the Magistrate and remitted the fine. We repeat the cause of the administration of justice in Bengal has been vindicated by the High Court.

A CHAPTER OF THE PRACTICE OF THE HIGH COURT.

THERE were some nice questions connected with the etiquette of the bar and practice of the High Court raised in the argument before the Division Bench of the Court, which sat to hear Counsel on behalf of the ryots in the Fenwah case. On the case being called on the Hon'ble Mr. Bell, Legal Remembrancer, took a preliminary objection against the rule. He said that the application for the rule contained a serious misrepresentation of facts. Mr. Monomohun Ghose asked Mr. Bell if he opposed the application. Mr. Bell said that he did on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Monomohun Ghose said that he was not aware that the Government intended to oppose the rule. Mr. Bell said that he had instructions to oppose the application so far as the points of law were concerned; he had no objection to the release of the ryots on the facts of the case, but he objected to their release on points of law. This was a most extraordinary part, which Mr. Bell had been asked by the Crown to play. It was the Government, which, its bowels of compassion being moved, had instructed the Legal Remembrancer to apply to the Court for the release of the ryots, and now we are told that the same Government has directed him to oppose a similar application of the Counsel on behalf of the ryots. Mr. Bell knew well that his application for a hearing on facts had been refused, and that the Counsel for the ryots could not be heard on the facts again. One would think that the Government would be glad to have a hearing of the case either on facts or law; its object could only be to secure justice to the poor prisoners, and it was believed that the Government had taken the proceedings because it was convinced that justice had not been done to them. But no, the Government now instructs its law officer to oppose the application. This is the strangest part of the whole affair. By this double action the Government has done injustice to itself and to Mr. Bell. It has rendered its own motives open to impeachment, and placed the Legal Remembrancer in a false and humiliating position. Mr. Bell is not a nin-compoop; he is a shrewd, sharp, able, and sensible man; he is generally reasonable and by no means inflexible in his opinions; from what we have seen of him he seems to love fair play and justice. At the commencement of these proceedings before the High Court he had said that he followed the tenour of his instructions, and for that reason we do not blame him, but we must confess we cannot fathom the meandering course of the Government. Surely it did not mean to trifle with the High Court, and yet it would seem that it has been deliberately doing so, when it first instructs the Legal Remembrancer to move the Court for the release of the Ryots and then directs him to oppose a like motion made by the Ryots' counsel. The Court we observe has assented to hear the Ryots' application on law. The question naturally arises, why was not the Legal Remembrancer instructed to apply on both facts and law? Surely the Government knows well that the High Court in a matter of this kind does not

hear an application upon facts. It was therefore absolutely necessary that points of law should be urged, though law may be incidentally supplemented or illustrated by facts. We are also not a little surprised that the Court heard the Crown against the application, when the original order of the Court was simply this :

" Let the records of all the three cases be sent for and the prisoners released on bail of Rs. 50 each, and all further proceedings stayed, pending the final orders of the High Court."

The Court had thus only called for the record in order to judge for itself the real nature of the case. The Legal Remembrancer had no *locus standi* in opposition, as was justly contended by Mr. Ghose, when he had himself moved the Court for the release of the Ryots, never mind on what grounds. Next comes the question of etiquette. We take the report from the *Statesman*, to which our thanks are due for giving a full account of this part of the proceedings, which the other morning papers we regret to find have omitted altogether. The report runs as under :

Mr. Ainslie.—Is it not better, Mr. Bell, that we should know first what the facts of the case are ?

Mr. Bell.—I quite understand that, my lords. My learned friend is quite at liberty to address you on the facts, but it is my duty to point out to your lordships the questions of law urged in the petition, and to argue them.

Mr. Justice Markby.—I think we will hear you, Mr. Bell.

Mr Monomohun Ghose.—I should first like to know how my learned friend comes to oppose this matter.

Mr. Justice Markby —Surely some one must represent the Crown.

Mr. Ghose.—I have no desire to stop my friend, but I am rather surprised at this opposition. Probably one of your lordships is not aware that Mr Bell had been instructed to make an application in favor of the ryots, but the court rejected his application I subsequently applied for this rule, and it was granted, Under the circumstance, I don't think my friend can appear

Mr. Justice Markby.—Who is to appear for the Crown? Some person must appear on the other side to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Ghose.—That is very true, my lords. But under the peculiar circumstances of this case I leave it to your lordships to say whether Mr. Bell has any *locus standi*.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Surely if the rule was served on the other side, somebody must represent the Crown?

Mr. Ghose.—I don't think, my lords, that any rule was served on the representative of the Government in this matter.

Mr. Justice Ainslie.—Was it not served on the magistrate? In the usual course it ought to have been served, and the magistrate represents the Crown.

Mr. Ghose.—I am quite aware of that, my lords ; but your lordships will see that the application for the rule had emanated in the first instance from the Government. I understood that it was the desire of the Government to see justice done to these men.

Mr. Justice Markby.—What objection have you to Mr. Bell showing cause ?

Mr. Ghose.—None whatever, my lords ; but what I contend is that, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this case, and considering that it was the desire of the Government itself that the conviction for perjury against these men should be enquired into, Mr Bell should not be permitted to take any preliminary objections. I have no objection whatever to his addressing the court, if I am permitted first of all to state my case.

Mr. Justice Markby.—I believe there are several cases. Do you, Mr. Bell, appear in all of them ?

Mr. Bell.—I appear only in the perjury case. I know nothing about the other cases.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Mr. Ghose, you had better give us the name of this case.

Mr. Ghose.—It is the case of the Queen *vs.* Jaffer Ali and others,

Mr. Bell.—I will briefly state to your lordships the circumstances under which this rule was granted.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Excuse me for one moment, Mr. Bell. I have not a copy of the order made in this case before me.

Mr. Bell.—All I have received my lords, is this paper (hands it to the court).

Mr. Justice Markby.—I find this order relates to the postponing of the case.

Mr. Ghose.—I do not think there was any rule issued, my lords, calling upon the Crown to show cause.

Mr. Justice Ainslie.—There must be an order.

Mr Ghose.—I think, my lords, I have a right to begin, according to the ordinary practice in such cases.

Mr. Bell.—My lords, I have been instructed by the Government to oppose this application. The application to set aside the conviction of the prisoners for perjury was made upon several grounds. I believe five grounds were on points of law and two upon facts, and therefore your lordships will see that I have a right to ask your lordships to dispose of the points of law raised.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Where are the grounds ?

Mr. Ghose.—They are set out in the petition.

Mr. Bell —One of these grounds is based, your lordships will find, upon a misrepresentation of facts, and if your lordships would be pleased to hear me, I will point this out at once.

Mr. Bell here read out the grounds of law as set forth in the ryots' petition. Beside these, said he, the two points on the facts were, that assuming the evidence for the prosecution to be true, there is nothing to show that the false evidence was intentional, and lastly that the sentence is severe.

Mr. Ghose.—Upon that petition the proceedings were sent for, and according to the practice of the Court I must begin.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Whatever the practice may be, we did not issue this rule, and don't know the grounds upon which it was issued. We have not seen the order, which may possibly relieve us.

Mr. Bell.—Would your lordships not think that the gravinaccuracy set out in the petition was sufficient ground to induce your lordships to discharge the rule? I can show your lordships a case in point, which is a ruling of the Privy Council, to the effect that a party coming into court is bound to show good faith. The party making the application, I submit, is bound to state the truth, and the whole truth, and where the court finds a very serious misrepresentation of facts it will discharge the rule.

Mr. Ghose.—There has been no misrepresentation whatever. Will you state what is the misrepresentation ?

Mr. Bell —I will point it out when I address the court.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Mr. Bell, don't you think we had better hear Mr. Ghose first, and then you can reply ? It may be that Mr. Ghose, if he finds out his error, will acknowledge it and abandon the ground which it based on it.

Mr. Bell.—I desired to do so to save time. I am completely in the hands of your lordships.

Mr. Ghose.— I am prepared to substantiate all the facts stated in the petition. The statements as to inaccuracy and misrepresentation at present are mere assertions and allegations, and I submit that your lordships should hear me first. At present your lordships are not in possession of all the facts.

Mr. Justice Markby.—I think Mr. Bell, we had better hear Mr. Ghose first, and then you will have an opportunity of showing us where he was wrong.

Mr. Bell.—Very good my lord I am entirely in your lordship's hand.

Mr. Justice Markby.—Yes, Mr. Ghose ?"

Now, we believe the practice of the Court is that the Counsel who makes an application is heard first, but the Legal Remembrancer, who is a Barrister-at-law, claimed the privilege of speaking first, while the Counsel on the other side had not opened his case. Of course the Legal Remembrancer was overruled. But this was not all. We will again follow the report of the *Statesman* :

" Mr. Justice Markby.—I have made a note here of the points you have to argue, and I think it will be more regular and more convenient if you will deal at once with the points of law.

Mr. Ghose —Very good, my lord. I shall first proceed with the nuisance case.

Mr. Bell.—We are now on the perjury case.

Mr. Ghose.—I was addressing the court upon all the cases, and I presume your lordships will take up the cases in their chronological order. Chronologically speaking, the nuisance case is first. That case won't take ten minutes.

Mr. Bell.—I must certainly object to that, my lords. The nuisance case and the perjury case are totally different. I consider that almost unreasonable request.

Mr. Ghose.—I think that was arranged before the rising of the court yesterday, and if I am not mistaken it was done for the convenience of Mr. Bell.

Mr. Justice Markby —That was so arranged.

Mr. Bell.—I have been obliged to give up the engagement I had this morning on account of this case, and I certainly cannot consent to that proposition.

Mr. Ghose.—I submit, my lords, that I am entitled to take up the nuisance case first. There are three cases before your lordships, and taking them in chronological order, the nuisance case is first. The case won't take many minutes.

Mr. Bell.—I only appear in the perjury case. I know nothing about the other cases.

Mr. Justice Markby.—I think, Mr. Ghose you had better go on with the perjury case first, as there are four or five questions of law involved in it, it is very necessary that we should consider them first.

Mr. Ghose;—It is a matter of considerable importance to me that your lordships should be made aware of the illegality of the proceedings throughout these cases. But it has been arranged that the nuisance case should be taken up first, I think your lordships ought to allow me to do so.

Mr. Justice Ainslie.—Does not each case stand by itself ?

Mr. Ghose.—It does. I think I have a right to proceed first with the nuisance case. With what object my learned friend opposes me, I don't know. Being a short matter, I think the court would feel inclined to take it up first, and being first in point of time.

Mr. Justice Markby.—As you are not opposed in that case I think it would be better that we should take up the perjury case first.

Mr. Ghose.—I am anxious that your lordships should know the history and origin of these proceedings. The nuisance case was the first that was tried, and in the ordinary course it should be disposed of first. It is important that your lordships should know whether there was a material error in law in all the proceedings that were taken against these unfortunate villagers.

Mr. Bell.—I am sorry to interrupt my friend In taking up the perjury case the court was absolutely taking up the case in chronological order.

Mr. Justice Markby. —I think it would be better to keep to the dry points of law and let them be argued.

Mr. Ghose.—Your lordships think the perjury case should be taken up first ?

Mr Justice Markby.—Yes, we had better dispose of that case first.

Mr. Ghose.—Very well, my lords. I must first state the origin of this perjury case, and show how it arose.

Now, if it had been arranged the previous day, as Mr. Justice Markby admitted, that the nuisance case should be heard first, we are surprised that any objection should have been taken to that arrangement on the next day, and that the Court should have allowed that objection. Of course to the public it was quite immaterial as to which case was to be heard first, but it looks odd that the Court should have cancelled its own arrangement, because the representative of the Crown wished it. Considerable stress was laid by the Legal Remembrancer and the Court upon what was called a misrepresentation of facts, because in the petition of the ryots reference was made to evidence, which the Crown represented had been given in the Rioting case, but which the ryots' counsel stated had been given in the Perjury case. Mr. Ghose repelled the charge of misrepresentation by quoting the judgment of the District Judge, and the Court accordingly passed the following order : " the Court would ask the Judge what grounds he had for stating that Mr. Sarson had examined seven witnesses in this case ; the records must be sent to the Judge, and on receipt of the Judge's reply, a day would be fixed for the further hearing of this case." Such being the case we are at a loss to perceive how Mr. Justice Ainslie openly charged Mr. Ghose with misrepresentation of facts. As for the ebullition of temper shewn by the Hon'ble Judge, it has become a common talk of the town ; to quote the writer of the *Week* in last *Saturday Evening's Englishman* " the great ones of the earth have tempers—and lose them—even as do we, profane ones, who have not touched Olympus." But let that pass. As for the reference we submit with all deference that as Mr. Sarson was the officer, who tried the rioting case, he was the proper person to say whether he had taken the evidence in question in that case or not. To our mind the course adopted by the High Court seems to be circuitous. There are three cases of the ryots before the High Court, only one of which has been disposed of. We do not wish to make any remarks upon the latter cases as they are *sub judice*, but as the points we have noticed do not affect the merits of the cases, we have taken the liberty to call attention to them. We cannot conclude without expressing our appreciation of the spirit, independence and firmness, with which Mr. Monmohun Ghose maintained his position.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER IN BENGAL.

Babu Degumber Mitter, C.S.I, has issued a second edition of his pamphlet on the epidemic fever in Bengal. It consists of articles, which he contributed to this journal on this vitally important subject. The present edition is considerably enlarged by the incorporation of his later contributions The author has done well by casting aside the anonym and appearing *propria persona*. He says: " It has been suggested to me that the facts on which the theory of the origin of the epidemic fever, commonly called the Burdwan fever, is based, having been searched out by myself, they ought to be stamped with my individuality, inasmuch as anonymous publications do not carry that weight which the disclosure of the identity of the investigator does. I have, therefore, been induced to drop the anonym and to come forward in *propria persona*." The circumstance that the contributions originally appeared in these columns necessarily restrains our pen in giving due praise to the author, but as we have from the commencement supported his theory, it is a matter of personal gratification to us to see that it has at last received the acquiescence of eminent sanitary authorities. The other theories accounting for the origin of the epidemic fever have one by one fallen to the ground. The first theory was that the fever lay in ambush in jungles and hence the crusade against trees and plants. What havoc, hardship, and loss this theory caused it is impossible to say, but the crusade went on for years without producing any benefit whatever. This theory, it would appear from a report on Jessore by the Hon'ble Ramsankur Sen and from the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1875, had come down from the time the fever broke out in Jessore about thirty or forty years ago, and after running its course of devastations, which made people doubt whether the disease itself was worse in its consequences than the remedy, it has at last received the quietus. The second theory was that the rice-fields and *jullas* were the abode of the mysterious disease, but its absurdity was successfully exposed by Babu Degumber, and his conclusions have been accepted by such competent professional authorities as Dr. French, Colonel Haig, the *Indian Medical Gazette*, and others. The third theory was the travelling theory—the disease leapt from one place to another. The writer ably combated this theory, and he was followed up by Drs. French and Wilkie. In the preface to the first editon of his work Babu Degumber wrote :

"There appears now to exist a pretty general consensus of opinion as to defective drainage being the chief cause of the disease, but owing to the difference of opinion as to the seat of the defect, no good has yet resulted, and there is some likelihood of mischief being done by a wrong course of action. In the preface to the second edition he says: "The seat of the defective drainage alluded to was held by eminent men belonging to the medical and engineering professions to be the paddy fields, bheels and jullas, with which the whole country is so thickly intersected. The object of the articles under notice, was to combat that opinion, and to show that the cause of the fever, whether in its endemic or epidemic form, was in the village itself and amidst human habitations, and not in the rice-fields in its neighbourhood. I am glad to observe that that opinion has been fully endorsed by no less an authority than Dr. M. V. Pettenkoffer of Munich. It also affords me great pleasure to notice that the Government of Bengal and its officers have at last, though tardily, accepted the truth of the theory, which I had occasion to propound. Sir George Campbell not only acquitted the rice-fields and jullas of participation in the generation of the epidemic fever, but even went to the length of asserting that "in these reeking swamps the human race seems to have multiplied to a greater extent than anywhere in India—perhaps in the world." This is a startling admission, when we call to mind the opinion previously expressed, and the action in consequence on a most expensive scale taken by the predecessors of Sir George. This change of opinion regarding a most important aspect of the question appears to have been followed by Sir George Campbell's complete conversion to the drainage theory as enunciated in my first pamphlet; and that he did not mean it to remain a barren speculation is apparent from the fact that he availed himself of the Embankment Bill, which was before the Bengal Legislative Council in the early part of 1873, to give a practical proof of his convictions by introducing a provision in the Bill empowering the District Collectors for the first time to remove "any obstructions of any kind which interfere with the general drainage of any tract of land" (*vide* Section 2, Act VI. of 1873.) This power of the Collector has been extended even to the removal of any obstruction which may have been offered by a Railroad. (*vide* Section 19.) The Board of Revenue, in their circular, No. 3, dated May 1875, thus notice the section and draw the special attention of the Collectors to it: "The Act also contains a new feature in bringing under the control of the Collector, the management, improvement and alteration of water-courses in certain cases; and as there is reason to suppose that much of the unhealthiness of the portions of the country is directly due to drainaga, the attention of Collectors is specially drawn to the power for good in this respect now placed in their hands."

Babu Degumber Mitter makes the following suggestions for the preservation of the drainage outlets in the districts:

"I have already alluded to the provision in the Embankment Act of 1873 for the preservation of drainage channels and the circular of the Board of Revenue on the subject. But they are, I humbly submit, not sufficient. There ought to be a regular organized agency for the execution of this work, so essential to the health of the people. What is required is not large expenditure of money, but a careful, constant and minute attention to the drainage of the villages; and this attention cannot be secured, unless there be an agency whose duty it shall be to report every obstruction to drainage and to remove it wherever and whenever it may occur. This work, I think, ought to be performed by the Municipal, the Road Cess, and the Embankment establishments acting under the orders of some central authority, be it the Sanitary Commissioner or the Superintending Engineer. The work after all belongs to the domain of what is called sanitary engineering, and if the Government, through the Public Works Department, should make it a rule that the proper drainage of villages shall be maintained by the agencies I suggest, and should now and then make small contributions in aid of local funds for the execution of necessary improvements for efficient drainage, the object aimed at will, I am confident, be attained.

The pamphlet has been published in opportune time. There seems to be an impression in certain quarters that the epidemic fever has died out, but this is not the fact. The letters which we have published during the last few weeks, and the facts which have come to our knowledge and which we have given in these columns, shew that the fell disease is raging as fiercely as ever. On this point we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing some remarks of Dr. French contained in his paper on the Burdwan Fever. He says:

Why does the fever die out in some places, and why is it now apparently dying out in Burdwan?

"By this dying out, we are not to assume that after a certain number of years, the village returns to its former healthy state. There is no such thing as this dying out. Chronic diseases, or the sequelæ of the fever remain for many years after the cessation of the severe type of fever. During last rains I visited Purbustholi, where the fever first (1862) broke out, and was very much disappointed by finding considerable sickness in the place, although the villagers have long since ceased to complain. There were a good many cases of fever, and 30.41 per cent of the children had spleen. In Satgatchia, where there had been a lull for three years, the fever again broke out in 1874, and 54.17 per cent. of the children were suffering from spleen. In Nundhanhat (Purbustholi Thana) 15.23 per cent., in Makshimpara 13.72 per cent., and in Manikhar (Pulna) 24.76 per cent. of the children had spleen. These places have been described as those in which the fever "has passed and gone." We have not, I am afraid, arrived as yet at that point of knowledge, which would enable us distinctly and clearly to point out why malarious fevers become epidemic at one time, and endemic at another.

Although the fever has now considerably abated, and exclusive Government aid is no longer necessary or avisable, yet I do not believe that we have seen the last of the Burdwan Fever. It will appear again, and, in fact, does annually appear in many villages in other districts in Bengal, *for it is nothing more than an exaggeration, or intense type of the ordinary endemic fever in Lower Bengal, which, at certain times, and under certain conditions, becomes epidemic and deadly.*

The Government has as yet taken no effectual measures to remove the causes of this annual visitation. It has acted by fits and starts, and the result has consequently been partial and unsatisfactory. Sir Richard Temple, whose energy is manifest in other departments of the State, has done scant justice to himself in attending to the sanitation of the fever-stricken districts. We do hope that before he lays down the seals of his high office in Bengal, he will inaugurate some effectual measures, which will give life and health to the suffering population of the unfortunate tracts and associate his name in their grateful remembrance.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

REUTER has fulfilled public expectation. He has telegraphed that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden has been appointed successor to Sir Richard Temple as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Bengal will thus have the pleasure of again hailing a "Bengali" as its ruler. Mr. Eden's talents, abilities, and generous sympathies are so well known to the readers of this journal that we need not again dwell upon them. He will be the youngest Lieutenant-Governor Bengal has had since the creation of this important province into a Lieutenant Governorship, and the public may therefore expect the greatest energy and vigour in his administration. He who made British Burma a Garden of Eden, we feel confident, will not fail to leave the impress of his master mind upon Bengal.

WE ARE sorry to learn from the *Statesman* that affairs on the Frontier have assumed a serious aspect, and that orders have been issued for the immediate blockade of the Pass with troops. We are further told that H. E. the Viceroy has hurried to the scene of action with a view to ascertain personally the state of matters. A brush with the Afridis appears to be imminent. We hope to hear further particulars shortly.

WE CAN hardly believe as the *Delhi Gazette* says that the Amir of Cabul has not merely declined the Viceroy's invitation to the Delhi Assemblage, but has couched the refusal in very insolent language. The writer adds, "the Amir's insolence reveals the sad fact that he has been influenced to his own destruction by Russian emissaries; and Russian officers are, it is said, at this moment at Cabul, instigating an open rupture with the British Government." On the other hand it is telegraphed that Russia is preparing for a collision with Afghanistan because the Afghans are arming. Which are we to believe?

WE HAVE received a complaint to the effect that the Port Commissioners having taken over the site of the old Burning Ghat at Nimtolla have closed the road by which dead bodies used to be carried, and have directed that such bodies should be carried by the Nimtolla Bathing Ghat road. Now it cannot be unknown to the Port Commissioners that the Hindus have a religious prejudice against touching a dead body and also against its being touched by a person not of the same caste with the deceased, and as the road to the Bathing Ghat is largely resorted to for bathing and for general traffic, the carriage of dead bodies through it is considered a nuisance. We cannot understand why the old road to the Nimtolla Burning Ghat should be stopped. The stipulation of the Port Commissioners with the Justices was that there should be an exchange of land so far as the site of Burning Ghat was concerned, but the Port Commissioners have no right to stop a public road. We hope Mr. Metcalfe will look to this.

THE MAHOMEDANS of Pandnah petitioned the Lieutenant Governor against his orders permitting the Hindus of that village to perform the immersion ceremony of Durga Puja by carrying the idol through the public streets. His Honor has passed the following orders on the subject:

Dated Darjeeling, the 2nd October 1876.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

READ—

A petition, dated the 26th ultimo, from Mohamed Muzher and others, Mahomedan inhabitants of Pandooah, in the district of Hooghly, praying for a reconsideration of the orders recently passed by this Government, permitting the Hindoo residents of that place to make use of the public streets of Pandooah during the Doorga Poojah festival for the purposes of their ceremonies and processions.

ORDER.—Ordered that the petitioners be informed that the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to modify the orders which have been already issued on the subject. The use of the public roads and thoroughfares is open to all classes of the community of whatever creed for their processions, whether of a religious character or otherwise. His Honor sees nothing in the processions or ceremonies of the Hindoos in connection with the recognized Doorga Poojah festival which can be necessarily offensive to the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community, and does not consider that any restrictions should be placed on these ceremonies and processions other than those which may be deemed necessary by the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police under section 30 of Act V of 1861.

In the name of the Hindu community we thank Sir Richard Temple again for his liberal and enlightened action in this matter.

A MOST important question will be discussed this day by the Senate of the Calcutta University. Mr. Woodrow a few weeks before his death addressed a letter to the Registrar of the University proposing the introduction of Science in the Entrance Course, and the release of the First Arts students, who may take up the Science Course from the study of Sanscrit. Some years ago Babu Rajendralala Mitra had made a similar proposition, but as usual with propositions emanating from natives it fell to the ground. We hope a better fate will attend the proposition now that it came from such a high functionary as the late Director of Public Instruction.

THE MADRAS MAIL reports this heart-rending case:

This afternoon, just as we were going to press, the information was brought us that a villager who had sustained the loss from starvation of two children yesterday, had succumbed to the same fate in an open verandah just behind our Office. We lament to find the statement to be only too true, and we can from our office, as we write, see the corpse, with a cloth covering it, in the verandah, and the starving young widow of the poor fellow, with a baby at her breast, crouching at the head of the body.

We have ascertained from the woman (whose immediate necessities have of course been attended to) that the family, consisting of husband, wife, and three children belong to a village near Poonamallee, which they did not desert until after they had been without food four days. They reached Madras four or five days ago, and sustained life by begging; but, yesterday morning the eldest of the three children died in the street from want of nourishment. The father then drew the attention of passers-by to the body of his child, and was enabled by the kindness of an English gentleman to obtain decent burial for it. On his return from the burial-ground the unfortunate man learnt that his second child had expired, and the poor little thing was buried last night. The family had nothing to eat yesterday, or to-day, and this afternoon the man seems to have died without a murmur.

If this was the case in the town of Madras, how deplorable must be the state of things in the interior.

TWO PATRIOTIC native gentlemen of Poona have addressed a letter to the noblemen and gentlemen, who have been invited to the Delhi Assemblage, exhorting them to perform certain public functions as representatives of the nation. We are sorry we cannot give the whole letter with annexure, but we give the following extract from it :

1. We pray that you will make it a point of duty to see each other individually during your stay at Delhi, and bid welcome to each other, foregoing all reserve and petty mis-understandings, which have separated us long enough to our ruin.

2. We propose further that you will all meet together in private gatherings, and discuss with each other our present situation and future prospects.

3. The great act of condescension on the part of our most Imperial Majesty in taking a purely Indian title, and in bringing all India together, demands loyal recognition, and we propose accordingly that a united address from all India, may be presented by you at the foot of the throne, in humble but hearty response to the gracious Proclamation, which His Excellency the Viceroy will issue on this occasion. A draft ofsuch a reply, being the petition adopted by the people of this Presidency in anticipation of this event, is sent to you herewith for your adoption with such modifications as may approve themselves to you.

4. We request that you will, independently of the invitation you have received from Government, secure from the inhabitants of the town or district to which you belong, the necessary written authority, empowering you to present the address in the name of the millions who will not be able to attend in person at the gathering.

We heartily commend the above suggestions to Indian representatives at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

IN TIMES past annexation was the order of the day, under the new regime the cession of territory may come into vogue. This is a new sign of the times. The Government of India has issued a *Gazette Extraordinary* ceding to the Thakur of Bhaunagar one hundred and fourteen villages. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than to see a similar notification announcing the restoration to the Nizam of the assigned districts of Hyderabad.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL has addressed the following letter to the *Sadharani*, a vernacular paper published at Chinsurah :

Will you kindly correct a mistake which appears in your account of the lecture delivered by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee at Hooghly.

You say that the lecturer criticized the conduct of English officials towards their amlah, and that thereupon I left the room and you mention that my act was generally understood to have been caused by such criticism. I was listening with extreme interest and attention to each word of an admirably spoken address, and I can assure you that I heard no word of comment on the behaviour of English officials. If any such was spoken it was after I had left the room.

The reason why I left sooner than I would have otherwise done was as follows. The lecturer took occasion, while describing the claim which Ram Mohan Ray made to transact business with his superior officer, Collector of Rungpore, seated, to make the very inconsequent remark, that the amlah of the present day dare not do as Ram Mohan Ray did. He said it was the sign of a noble mind to refuse to remain standing in the presence of a superior when receiving orders from him. I was sorry to hear this very wrong headed idea, and thought that the lecturer was doing much mischief by urging a number of young gentlemen to take this view of what adult society unanimously deems to be right and suitable behaviour in a subordinate. I thought also that the lecturer quite misunderstood Ram Mohun Ray, who in all probability claimed the seat as a mark of personal distinction to which he considered himself entitled by his official and social status. That honoured man did not claim the right, nor obtain it for his fellow servants. He obtained it for himself alone and considering his position in those days the arrangement made was quite proper. In these days he would have been a gazetted officer.

So far the lecturer had only made the common mistake of many youngmen. But warming with his subject he went on to inveigh against the whole class of ministerial officers (or amlah) for what he chose to call several times their "servility" of character.

The lecturer's perfect knowledge of English and his ignorance about amlah make inexcusable the gross injustice of such sweeping accusations. Having learnt myself to appreciate the many high ministerial qualities of native amlah, and the honesty and courge with which on the whole they discharge their duties, I resented the lecturer's remarks with impatience and left the room as the simplest way of expressing my sentiments.

Babu Surendranath Banerjea requests us to publish the following letter in reply to the above :

SIR,—In the last number of the *Sadharani* there appeared a letter from Sir William Herschel, Magistrate of Hooghly, in which that gentleman is pleased to make some observations on a lecture on the Life of Raja Rammohun Ray which I delivered about a fortnight ago, at Chinsurah. I have no desire to enter into any kind of controversy with such a worthy man as Sir William Herchel. But I am afraid Sir William, although we have his assurance that he heard me with the greatest interest and attention, labours under a misapprehension with regard to the drift of some portions of my address. I did not say as Sir William Herschel represents that "it was the sign of a noble mind to refuse to remain standing in the presence of a superior when receiving orders." What I really said was that Rammohun Ray like all great men had a strong sense of personal dignity, that he would not condescend to serve in the same servile and crouching way as other amlas did, and that therefore he extorted the very remarkable stipulation from the Collector of Rungpur that he was not to be kept standing in the presence of the *Hazoor* or receive orders like other amlas. I alluded to this circumstance not indeed with a view to incite those who had come to hear me to be in any way disrespectful to their superiors, but to draw their attention, in the most pointed manner, to the great duty of self-respect, as exemplified in the life of the illustrious Hindoo Reformer. If this is doing mischief, I unhesitatingly plead guilty to that charge. I certainly spoke of the servility of the amla class. What I said on this point I here reproduce from memory, in order to enable your readers to judge whether my remarks ought to be characterized as inexcusable or grossly unjust. "The servility of the amla class", I remarked, "prevents really respectable people from acting in that capacity. Their servility is injurious both to themselves and to the English officers who are placed above them. It degrades the amlas. It fills the English officers with a false sense of their own importance".

Sir William Herschel speaks in terms of praise of the "ministerial qualities" of the native amla, of their honesty and of their courage. I respect the feelings which have prompted him to come forward on their behalf. But I never spoke disparagingly of their honesty. I deplored their servility. And I confess I find nothing in the letter of Sir William to induce me to modify my opinion in this respect. Sir William Herschel's own experience must have been somewhat peculiar to enable him to speak in terms of praise of their courage. But be that as it may, the servility of the amla class has become proverbial in this country. And it is to be hoped that men of the stamp of Sir William Herschel, who feel a genuine interest in their welfare, will think it worth their while to exert themselves to cure them of this degrading trait in their character, and to inspire them with that sense of self-respect, that sentiment of personal dignity which Sir William and his countrymen value above all things.

SURENDRANATH BANNERJEA.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Allahabad :

SIR,—A very extraordinary decision has been given by the Small Cause Court of Allahabad which is well worth recording as an example of the intelligence displayed by a competition-wallah. I say the competition-wallah branch of the Covenanted Civil Service in contra-distinction to the old school who are supposed to be of an inferior description to those Civilians of recent importation under the competition system.

Kulloo Mull, a cloth merchant of Katra, Allahabad, sued Radhabullub Dass and a woman servant named Jankey in the employ of Baboo Radhabullub Dass as a cook for money lent and for cloth supplied to Jankey on an express authority from her master Radhabullub Dass. Kulloo Mull in his evidence deposed that nearly three years prior to the suit being brought Radhabullub Dass drove up to his shop in his dog-cart and that the woman cook (Jankey) walked along the side of the cart with her master. Kulloo Mull then went on to say that Radhabullub Dass pointed to his woman cook (Jankey) saying "This is my servant, whatever she wants you can give her, whether money or cloth, and you can look to me for payment" Kulloo Mull said that it was upon this express authority the cloth was sold and the money lent to Jankey nearly three years ago. Three or four witnesses were examined to prove this express authority, but these witnesses were old decrepid and evidently false got up for the occasion and really appeared ludicrous in the witness-box, so much so that Mr. Knox the presiding Judge was convinced that they were false witnesses and gave no credit to their testimony as to an express authority. These witnesses gave their evidence at the first trial which took place on (I think) the 16th September previous to the closing of the Courts for the holidays. The woman Jankey stated in her evidence that she had some money and cloth from Kulloo Mull on her own account and that she deposited jewelery with Kulloo Mull as security. The other defendant Radhabullub Dass declared that he never gave any authority to Jankey or to any of his servants to pledge his credit, that he never went to Kulloo Mull's shop as stated by Kulloo Mull and his witnesses, and that he did not know Kulloo Mull even by sight. Upon this first hearing a decree was passed by Mr. Knox against Radhabullub Dass for that portion of the claim which was on account of cloth supplied on the ground that there was an implied authority for the servant to purchase cloth, but not to borrow money, and against Jankey for the money borrowed.

I am a pleader, and although not engaged in the case at that time, was present in Court when Mr. Knox made the remark, that the master was liable for his servant's act although he had acted without the master's authority, and it was upon this ground that the decision was given as above. Radhabullub Dass then appealed to me saying that it was a very hard case and asked me whether there was no remedy. I replied that his only remedy was to pay the money into Court and apply for a new trial and that he must engage a competent pleader. Radhabullub Dass then, after consulting with others, came to me and engaged me for the purpose of making an application for a new trial. I made the application and to my utter surprise Mr. Knox declared that he was perfectly satisfied as to the law on the subject, and that he was certain that a master was liable even although he gave no authority whatever to his servant. Mr. Knox declined granting a new trial on the grounds that the master was not liable, but eventually granted it on the ground that he had allowed interest to which the plaintiff was not entitled.

The case came on for hearing on the 27th October 1876 when the only evidence taken was that of Kulloo Mull, who deposed as before as to the express authority given by Radhabullub Dass who was called by me as my witness in order to prove that he claimed on an *express* authority and not on an implied one. I then examined Radhabullub Dass to prove, that Jankey the woman cook had no authority to pledge his credit and that he usually bought cloth himself in the bazar, when he required it, and occasionally sent a servant with cash to purchase small articles, and sometimes had cloth merchants, &c., brought to him at his bungalow, from whom he would purchase and pay cash. His evidence also went to show that he only sent Jankey occasionally to buy one or two pice worth of sweetmeats with cash to pay for the same. He did this as she was a Brahmin woman, and he himself was of a Hindu family. Jankey's evidence was to the same effect and she admitted that she had purchased cloth and borrowed money from Kulloo Mull giving him security in the shape of jewellery for the same.

I believe I have given a fair and true statement of the evidence. I am unable to give you the evidence *verbatim* as the Small Cause Court not being a Court of Record it is not thought necessary to record the evidence. The evidence was not recorded in this case at any rate not in full though the Judge may have taken short memoranda of portions of it.

Moreover I am making my report as short as possible in order to give you the pith of the whole case without exaggeration.

First, I argued that inasmuch as the plaintiff sought to recover on an express authority from the principal, the question of implied authority could not arise because if a creditor deals with a person as the Agent of another the creditor must know the circumstances under which he dealt with the Agent on behalf of his principal. It would be absurd for the creditor to say that he gave credit to the Agent on behalf of his principal, and yet not knew how he was dealing with the principal, and not with the agent in his personal capacity. Again the very fact that the plaintiff attempted to prove an express authority ought to have convinced the Court that the claim was a false one more especially when it is considered that the debt was nearly three years old, and would soon have been barred by limitation, and also that the woman Jankey had during the interval left Radhabullub Dass's service for a period of about 1½ years after which she was readmitted into his service, and further that during the whole of this time Radhabullub Dass never knew of the existence of the debt, until he was sued for the same. I then argued that in any case there could be no implied authority inasmuch as it had been distinctly proved that Radhabullub Dass was seldom in the habit of sending his servants into the bazar to purchase on his account except trifles and then only with cash to pay for the same and further that a cook could not have an implied authority to purchase cloth which was not fit for cooking. Mr. Knox seemed to think from the tenor of his examination and from his remarks that it was the duty of a master who sent his cook into the bazar to purchase one or two pice worth of sweetmeats to enquire from whence the sweetmeats were purchased although cash was supplied to pay for the same, and that the master ought to go to the bazar afterwards, and make enquiries whether the sweetmeats were paid for. Whereupon I argued that if a master was compelled to go about the bazar and follow his servant, it would be far better for a man not to employ servants at all as by so doing he would save not only the servant's wages but himself a great deal of trouble. I argued this point of implied authority from the sections in the Contract Act relating to implied authority and also from rulings cited by Sconce in his work on the law of master and servant.

Mr. Knox ruled that the master was liable for the acts of his servant even without authority. The only difference between the second decision and the first was that Mr. Knox admitted he was wrong in allowing the plaintiff interest. I entreated Mr. Knox to refer the points of law to the High Court and offered to pay the costs of the reference and the amount of decree out of my own pocket if the High Court upheld his opinion, but all to no purpose.

Mr. Knox being determined not to refer the points of law to the High Court I chose what I conceived to be the only plan to bring the case to the notice of the High Court which was to make an application to the High Court for permission to prosecute Kulloo Mull criminally under Section 209, Indian Penal Code, for having brought a false claim in a Court of Justice. Before I could do this it was necessary to make an application to Mr. Knox for the permission and take a certified copy of the order of refusal, as the High Court will not act unless this is done. I made the application to Mr. Knox when lo! and behold! he declared that it was a contempt of Court to make an application after he had decreed the case in Kulloo Mull's favour. He declared he would not pass an order on the application and wrote an order on it to the effect that he would make no final order on it until Radhabullub Dass appeared in person and made an application in writing stating the grounds upon which he said that the claim was false, and further that the application should be duly verified. The Judge actually did not know that the order passed by him was tantamount to a refusal to grant the permission applied for which was all I wanted. I then put in an application for copies of the application first alluded to and order thereon as also for a copy of the judgment which Mr. Knox admitted he had written though it is not usual to write a judgment in the Small Cause Court except in special cases. Here again poor Mr. Knox was puzzled and actually refused not only to give me the copies asked for, but even to receive my application or to write an order of rejection thereon. If I could have got a copy of the judgment I should certainly have sent you a copy.

The ridiculous nature of the *whole* case will be apparent to any intelligent mind and it is only one of the many instances that I have experienced not only in the Small Cause Court but in other Courts more especially the Courts of the District Judges who from their many years' experience might be supposed to know better. It only proves the absolute necessity for giving every facility of appeal to the High Court where alone justice is likely to be properly administered. But I will write more on this subject with your permission on some future occasion and will for the present leave the above case for the consideration of Lord Lytton and his Council.

I have &c.,
HENRY H. TAYLOR,
Pleader.

Allahabad, 27th November 1876.

We have taken the liberty to abridge the letter in certain parts and modify some expressions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

	Rs.	As.	P.
His Excellency the Prime Minister of Gwalior...	15	4	0
E. R. Richardson, Esq., Secy., Jumalpore, Reading Club	6	10	0
Moulvie Zamooddin Hossain Khan, Patna.....	14	0	0
Roy Dhunput Bahadoor, Azimgunge.....	13	4	0
Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadoor, Dighaputty.	13	4	0
Babu Russicklall Bose, Mahesh	6	10	0
„ Ashootosh Addy, Hurripal.....	13	4	0
„ Lall Chunda Mall, Kurnaul	3	5	0
„ Shibchunder Bose, Hatwa.....	6	10	0
„ Chundercoomar Gangooly, Bareilly.....	13	4	0
„ Ramlall, Bhaugulpore.....	10	0	0
„ Mohinimohun Burdin, Cammilla.....	6	10	0
„ Soonderlall, Cawnpore	6	10	0
„ Kissorylall Roy, Bograh.....	1	0	0
„ Kristochunder Dutt, Keshoregunge.....	6	10	0
„ Rajbehary Chatterjea, Gobordangah.....	3	8	0
„ Prankisto Roy, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
„ Upendronath Roy, Burdwan.....	7	4	0
„ Jadoonath Ghose, Khujrah.....	1	0	0
„ Obhoychurn Dass, Mymensingh.....	1	4	0
„ Issurchunder Chatterjea, Hurripal.....	6	0	0
„ Petumber Ghose, Balasore	6	10	0
„ Huribur Mookerjea, Soopul.....	6	6	0
„ Shibchunder Banerjea, Doomraon.....	10	0	0
„ Anundochunder Doss, Tipperah	13	4	0
„ Omi olall Banerjea, Purneah	10	0	0
„ Srikis o Maitra, Lalpur	6	10	0
„ Ombicachurn Bose, Lahore	6	10	0
„ Dwarkanath Roy, Bogra.....	25	0	0

ERRATA.

For Mohendronath Banerjea, Shillong, Rs. 3-0-0 read ..	3	5	0
„ Srenath Chatterjea read Sreenath Chuckerbutty, Julpigorie, acknowledged on the 13th Nov. ...	13	4	0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 6, 1876.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. F. H. Pellew, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, on special duty in Noakholly to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors until further orders.

Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong, Magistrate and Collector, Pooree to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors under further orders.

The order transferring Baboo Shoshee Bhusun Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, to Deoghur, is cancelled.

Mr. E. MacLaren Smith, Sub-deputy Collector, Rajmeha, is transferred to Deoghur.

Mr. Hodgkinson to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, and is posted to Hooghly.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chitterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, leave for three months, from the 24th October 1876.

Mr. Frank St. Clair Grimywood, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna division.

Mr. Bernard G. Geidt, recently appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan division.

Mr. Duncan Cameron, recently appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency division.

Mr. W. H. M Gun, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to the sudder station ot Balasore.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is transferred temporarily to Patna.

The orders transferring the following District Superintendents of Police are cancelled:

Mr. J. Cockburn, from Burdwan to Midnapore.

Major C. T. Hitchins, from Midnapore to Hazareebagh.

Mr. W. P. Davis from Hazareebagh to Patna.

Captain H. M Ramsay, from Patna to Burdwan.

Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Pubna, until further orders.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Sen, Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, to be a Deputy Inspector of Schools, Third Grade, Bogra, *vice* Baboo Dwarka Nath Dutt.

Baboo Sripatty Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools Pubna to be Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.

Baboo Mohananda Gupta Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be a member of the District School Committee of Pooree.

Surgeon William Day Stewart, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Cuttack, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Major Cayley.

Mr. A. Elliot, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Motcehary, leave for two months and nine days from 1st September 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Baboo Romesh Chundra Lahiree, Mo usif of Moolfutgunge, leave for two and a half months from the 15th October 1876.

Mr. F. St. Clair Grimwood is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. J. T. Babonau is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Moonshi Mutty Ullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Paul, Subordinate Judge, Bankoora, on leave, is posted to Dacca as Second Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Bernard G. Geidt is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Duncan Cameron is vested with the powers of Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Khetter Nath Bose, Second Moonsif of Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, from the 1st December 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.—Leave of Absence.—Baboo Bamun Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Hazareebagh division, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of leave for the periods specified opposite to their names:

Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer, First Grade, for nine months special leave for without pay.

Mr. R. C. McKennie, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, for three months, on medical certificate.

Baboo Baksi Ram Singh, Engineer Apprentice, is posted to the Circular and Eastern Cannals Divisison.

Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer Second Grade, is transferred from the late Second Calcutta to the Orissa Division.

Mr. F. Bond, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is transferred from the Orissa to the Presidency Division.

Advertisements.

INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COLIC DYSENTRY GONORRHŒA AND SPERMATORRHŒA.

I am the son of the late Titaram Paul of Midnapore who the public is well aware, was acquainted with specific medicines for the above diseases. I fully learnt the mode of preparing those medicines from my late father and have cured many people of Midnapore, Calcutta, Hooghly and other places since his death. Any one wishing to be treated by me can apply to me at my residence No. 13, Nilmoni Dutt's Lane, Champatola, Calcutta.

WOOPENDRA NATH PAUL.

I HEREBY certify that my youngest son suffered from Asthma from his fifth to his eleventh year and was wholly cured by the Medicine of Baboo Woopendra Nath Paul.

RAJNARAIN BOSE,
President of the Adi Brahmo Samaj

MY father was ailing from asthma for a long time. He had recourse to various sorts of treatment, but none of them proved effectual. At last he regularly used the medicine of Babu Upendra Nath Pal, and was, within a month, freed from all disorders. My own experience leads me to admit that the medicine of Upendra Babu is especially efficacious in cases of Asthma.

HEM CHANDRA BHATTACHARJIA,
Editor of Balmiki Ramayana. And Asst. Secretary. Adi Brahmo Somaj, 28th Baisak, 1798 Sakabad.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 14th December 1876, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table, draft rules for the grant of *furlough leave, privilege leave, and sick leave* to officers in the employment of the Commissioners.

2 The Chairman to lay on the table, draft agreement with the Port Commissioners for connecting the river bank Tramway of the Port Commissioners with the Municipal line at Baug Bazar, drawn up in accordance with the Resolution of the late Corporation at their Meeting on 25th July 1876.

3. The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal to move "that in recognition of the past services of Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary to the Corporation, his personal allowance be raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem, for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1877, and that under Section 35 of Act IV. of 1876, this Resolution be submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for approval."

4. Dr. Chambers to move "that the Corporation forward an address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the assumption of the title of Empress of India, and that the necessary steps be taken accordingly to give effect to the same."

5. The Chairman to submit for consideration, letter from Mr. F. E. Fergusson, complaining of the filthy and unwholesome state of Collingah Bazar and the foul smells arising from the putrid meat offered for sale, and also thrown by the butchers in the waste piece of land adjoining his house, and to move—"That Mr. Dissent Inspector of Bazars, be authorised, under Section 292 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, to enter and inspect all *Markets, Buildings, Shops, Stalls or places* used for the sale of meat, poultry, &c.

6. The Chairman to lay on the table letter from Government of Bengal, conveying the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioners, for the copy of the Census Report sent to him, and saying that His Honor fully concurs in the eulogium recorded by the Commissioners on Mr. Beverley's proceedings in reference both to the very thorough and business-like manner in which he conducted the census, and the very full and excellent Report which he has submitted.

7. The Chairman to submit letter from Mr. Gaboy expressing his regret that he cannot serve on the Drainage Committee, but that he will be glad to serve on the Committee for Assessment and Appeals.

8. The Chairman to submit letter from Baboo Seetanath Dass, expressing his regret that he cannot serve in the Jute Ware-house Committee, but that he will be glad to serve on the Committee for Finance, or for Assessment and Appeals.

9. Baboo Rajendro Nath Mitter to move—"That the Lane between No. 43 and 49, Cornwallis Street, be named Kissory Lall Mookerjee's Lane, and that the Lane between No. 38 and 42, Cornwallis Street, which runs parallel to the above, be called Nundo Coomar Chowdry's Lane."

10. The Chairman to submit reply from Government of Bengal, stating that the Memorial forwarded with letter No. 1860, dated the 16th June 1876, regarding compensation claimed on account of loss sustained by the failure of the experimental Tramway between Sealdah *via* Bow Bazar and the Strand Road, has been submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India; and that the reply will be communicated as soon as received.

11. The Chairman to move that Baboo Annadaprosad Mookerjee be appointed Collector of Taxes, on his giving security for Rs. 10,000 *vice* Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose, who has been permitted to revert to his substantive appointment as Inspector of Jute Warehouses.

12. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Proceedings of Committees for Lighting, Drainage and Water Supply at Meetings held on the 30th November and 4th December 1876.

13. The Chairman to move that a Sub-Committee be appointed to determine either after inspection, or on the report of competent persons, whether sanitary measures under part V of the Act shall be enforced.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held under Acts II. *of* 1872 *and* 1875 *for the following purposes.*

1. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Report by Committee on inspection of proposed Jute Warehouses at No 100, Sobha Bazar Street and 24, Hurro Chunder Mullick's Lane, for which applications for licenses have been received.

2. The Chairman to move "that intimation be given to the trade that the Commissioners, from such date as the Committee may recommend, will, in dealing with applications under the Jute Ware-house Act, in future apply more rigidly the provisions of the Act."

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

A TREATISE.

On the modern history of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., is in course of compilation.

The compiler has already secured the kind patronage of several Native Chiefs, Rajas and Zemindars with short accounts of their lineage and charitable acts &c.

Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

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A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Tistula, Dysentery, Dyspepsea, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigange.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansiliha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another battle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru *via* Julpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

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The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actualy recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dowan of Talibpur Estate.

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H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

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